EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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FEBRUARY, 1933

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THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Rock Springs
Reliance
Winton
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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

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The Battle of Waterloo

Where an empire was overthrown, sixty thousand lives were sacrificed, and a conqueror who deemed himself invincible, found exile, imprisonment and eventually death, a few hours' rainfall the deciding factor.

WATERLOO
By GEORGE GORDON, *Lord Byron*

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered there
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage-bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

"Did you not hear it—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing Hours with flying feet—
But, hark!—that heavy sound breaks it once more
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!"

* * * * * * * *

"And there was mounting in hot haste: the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum,
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;
While thronged the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips—'The foe! They come! they come!'

"And wild and high the 'Cameron's gathering' rose!
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes:—
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills
Their mountain-pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears!"

* * * * * * * *

"Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beautys' circle proudly gay,
The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,
The morn the marshalling in arms,—the day
Battle's magnificently-stern array!
The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent
The earth is covered thick with other clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heaped and pent,
Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial blent!"

THAT incomparable writer, Victor Hugo, said of Waterloo, that it was "not a battle, but a transformation of the universe". For twenty years, Napoleon had marched his armies across Europe, led them across the frozen wastes of Russia, his tragic retreat from Moscow marked by a trail of frozen and dying men, and as if in sharpest contrast, he once halted an army in the shadow's of Egypt's great pyramids, to address them in boasting words, with an Egyptian sun blazing down upon their heads.

The battle of Waterloo offers a series of paradoxes. Lord Wellington, the victorious British commander, was born Arthur Wesley, the son of a titled professor of music in Trinity College, Dublin. Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of a soldier of Italian blood, was born on the island of Corsica that lies in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of France, though somewhat nearer to Italy. Corsica saw many forms of government, for a time it boasted a king of its own, and for two periods it was subject

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to Great Britain. Even the name given to the famous battlefield has been questioned, Waterloo more properly the name of a campaign, the battle of June 18, 1815, was actually fought on the plain of Mont St. Jean. Of Napoleon, it was once said that his victories were the result of "a decision made in a few minutes", and yet he waited for a summer sun to dry up the corn fields through which he was to move his artillery, while Blucher, Wellington's ally, moved forward, slowly yes, to arrive withal in time to complete Napoleon's defeat. The last and most ironic paradox born of Waterloo was Napoleon sending a courier to Paris to announce a victory for his army just as the tide of battle began to turn against him.

Wellington met the attack of the French army with 67,600 men and 156 guns. Napoleon brought into action 74,000 men and 246 guns. From the very beginning of his military career, Napoleon learned to rely on artillery. As a student, he concentrated on ordnance and munitions of war, and with scant respect for the Diety, he believed with Voltaire that "God is always on the side of the heaviest battalions". Napoleon sought to subjugate the world, but his defeat was necessary to the onward march of the human race and fate intervened to remove the last of the Caesars who had become a menace to civilization. It rained the night before Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. As he lay dying at Longwood, on the island of St. Helena on the evening of May 5, 1821, it rained again, mist and rain drove against the windows of the death chamber and a southeast trade wind uprooted trees and shrubbery. The night before, Napoleon cried in his delirium of "France", the "Grande Armee", of "Josephine", the wife whom he had cast off. Perhaps he heard in the tumult of the storm the crash of guns and the shriek of shells?

Waterloo left to posterity an heritage of courage, courage on both sides, the outstanding example related by Victor Hugo in the chapter, "The Last Square", the story of the French Guard. When all else of Napoleon's "Grande Armee" had been transformed into a flying rabble, two battalions of the First Grenadiers of the Guard, defying all efforts to break them, remained to win immortality and death. Here follows their story by Victor Hugo:

> "A few squares of the guard, standing motionless in the swash of the rout, like rocks in running water, held out till night. They awaited the double shadow of night and death, and let them surround them. Each regiment, isolated from the others, and no longer connected with the army which was broken on all sides, died where it stood. In order to perform this last exploit, they had taken up a position, some on the heights of Rossomme, others on the plain of Mont St. Jean. The gloomy squares, deserted, conquered, and terrible, struggled formidably with death, for Ulm, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland were dying in it. When twilight set in at nine in the evening, one square still remained at the foot of the plateau of Mont St. Jean. In this mournful valley, at the foot of the slope scaled by the cuirassiers, now inundated by the English masses, beneath the converging fire of the hostile and victorious artillery, under a fearful hailstorm of projectiles, this square still resisted. It was commanded by an obscure officer of the name of Cambronne. At each volley the square diminished, but continued to reply to the canister with musketry fire, and each moment contracted its four walls. Fugitives in the distance, stopping at moments to draw breath, listened in the darkness to this gloomy diminishing thunder.
>
> "When this legion had become only a handful, when their colors were but a rag, when their ammunition was exhausted, and muskets were clubbed, and when the pile of corpses was greater than the living group, the victors felt a species of sacred awe, and the English artillery ceased firing. It was a sort of respite; these combatants had around them an army of specters, outlines of mounted men, the black profile of guns, and the white sky visible through the wheels: the colossal death's head which heroes ever glimpse in the smoke of a battle, advanced and looked at them. They could hear in the twilight gloom that the guns were being loaded; the lighted matches, resembling the eyes of a tiger in the night, formed a circle round their heads. The linstocks of the English batteries approached the guns, and at this moment an English general, Colville according to some, Maitland according to others, holding the supreme moment suspended over the heads of these men, shouted to them, 'Brave Frenchmen, surrender!'
>
> "Cambronnes answered with but one word, — — —, an unspeakable epithet, meant to convey defiance, malice, hatred, contempt.
>
> "On hearing this insulting word, the English voice replied, 'Fire!' The batteries belched forth flame, the hill trembled; from all these bronze throats issued a last and fearful eruption of canister; a vast smoke, whitened by the rising moon, rolled along the valley, and when it disappeared, there was nothing left. This formidable remnant was annihilated, the guard was dead. The four walls of the living redoubt were levelled with the ground; here and there a dying convulsion could be seen. And it was thus that the French legions, greater than the Roman legions, expired at Mont St. Jean on the rain and blood-soaked ground, at the spot which Joseph, who carries the Nivelles

mail-bags, now passes at four o'clock every morning, whistling and gaily flogging his horse."

The French losses at Waterloo exceeded 40,000 men, Wellington's losses totalled 22,000. When the carnage had ceased, not less than 45,000 human beings, dead and wounded, lay within an area of less than three square miles, and the 27th British, the Inniskillings, one of Britain's very old regiments, recruited in Ireland, was practically decimated, their dead lying within the square formation they occupied before their destruction, while the movement of the British infantry was plainly marked by the red-clad line of bodies they left behind them.

Sergeant William Lawrence of the 40th British Regiment, in his autobiography, wrote, "About four o'clock, I was ordered to the colours. There had been before me that day fourteen sergeants already killed and wounded, and the staff and colours were almost cut to pieces." The French offensive depended largely upon the artillery, belching grape and canister, and the infantry formation of that day, a hollow square with the colours in the center, made the colour sergeant a shining mark. Lord Wellington was the victor on the plain of Mont St. Jean, but the last man of the French Guard who replied to the magnanimous call of the British captain to surrender, with the one most detestable word that the French language contains, was placed among the immortals by Victor Hugo.

Run of the Mine

Six Months of Mine Warfare

THE Chicago Daily Tribune, in a special article published January 10th, presented an exhaustive comment on the civil war that has been raging, not between employers and employes, but between two rival coal mine unions, in a portion of the state of Illinois.

The United Mine Workers of America, the union accredited by the American Federation of Labor and which has heretofore occupied the state, has been contending with the dual union known as the Progressive Miners Union, for many months, the Progressive Union merely a new phase of several previous attempts to usurp the Illinois field at the expense of the U. M. W. of A.

Central Illnois has been in a continuous state of warfare since August last, the controversy to date resulting in four deaths, including one woman, forty persons wounded, twenty homes and business places bombed, and 2,000 individuals arrested at various places and at various times.

The Progressive Miners Union started out as a protest of the acceptance of a $5 wage scale on the part of the U. M. W. of A., and after getting under headway, the dual union not only established the $5 scale but in numerous cases, made scales materially below $5. The state of Illinois has been subjected to extraordinary expense incident to this controversy, being compelled to maintain numerous companies of state militia in the field for months, the removal of the militia invariably followed by a new and virulent outbreak.

Illinois has a new governor who owes no particular allegiance to the previous state political machine, and if the new governor wished to do the citizens of Illinois, the coal operators, and the coal mine employes of the state a favor, he would take personal charge of the Illinois mine controversy, stopping the rioting, bomb-throwing and other forms of violence. The controversy is not one relating to wages or working conditions, but can be covered by the plain statement that a few radicals, loud voiced and lawless, propose to usurp the union offices and the funds contributed by 40,000 workmen, who, due to short time and other unfortunate conditions, are not, in thousands of cases, making sufficient to properly feed and clothe their families.

The question is, will Governor Henry Horner move to abate a controversy carried on in defiance of the laws of the state of Illinois.

Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Fund

THE Wyoming workmen's compensation fund was established on April 1, 1915, $68,817.56 transferred from the general funds of the state to the workmen's compensation fund, the total appropriations made by the state for the support of the fund up to and including December 31, 1920, $228,817.56. Of the sums transferred, $128,817.56 was paid back into the general fund of the state, and $100,000 was turned over to the Vocational Educational fund, leaving the workmen's compensation fund without revenue except as same was derived from the contributions of employers.

The Wyoming compensation fund has functioned admirably and no criticism of management or improper disposition of the funds on the part of the state authorities has ever arisen, the total orders of award paid during the first eighteen months of the fund's existence $66,207.63, or at the rate of about $44,000 annually.

The activities of the department have grown tremendously since its organization, the statement

COMPARISON YEARS 1929-30-31-32, WYOMING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND, AS TAKEN FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

RECEIPTS

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Employes assessments	$395,551.67	$352,692.44	$287,708.44	$208,723.60
Service and policing charge	74,957.48	67,586.22	43,983.46	26,085.19
Interest	15,589.82	16,168.56	16,806.44	18,340.90
Other items	137.80	.....	148.35	6.00
TOTAL	$486,236.77	$436,447.22	$348,646.69	$253,155.69

DISBURSEMENTS

Awards for injuries	$387,052.42	$387,002.84	$325,264.87	$284,668.50
Expense of office, etc.	19,659.32	17,506.41	21,187.68	18,606.31
Other items	388.36	425.34	704.90	.....
TOTAL	$407,100.10	$404,934.59	$347,157.45	$303,274.81
Receipts exceed disbursements	79,136.67	31,512.63	1,489.24	.....
Receipts less than disbursements	.....	.....	.....	50,119.12
TOTAL, all reserves	$545,693.76	$577,209.39	$578,698.63	$528,571.51

shown herewith setting forth briefly a comparison of receipts and disbursements for the four calendar years, 1929-1932.

It will be noted that the employes' assessments have shrunk continuously since 1929, and a sharp decrease in the service and policing charge took place in 1931 with a further serious falling off in 1932. It will also be noted that the total receipts, 1932 compared with 1931, showed a reduction of $95.491. or 33.2 per cent, while the total awards paid for injuries fell off $40,596.37, or 12.4 per cent.

The reduction in total receipts indicates a sharp falling off in industrial payrolls, the much smaller reduction in the amount paid for injuries due to very heavy reductions in the number of men subject to the compensation law, the number of coal mine and oil company employes in the state now far below the number employed in 1929.

The administration of the department as conducted by the State Treasurer's office shows a reduction in expense of office, etc., 1932 compared with 1931, of $2,581.37, the work of administering the compensation fund perhaps representing one of the most economical and well managed functions of the state government.

It is always important to maintain an adequate reserve, which was built up from $545,000 in 1929 to $578,000 in 1931, a shrinkage, however, of $50,127.12 suffered in 1932 as compared with the previous year. Although the average wages received by employes engaged in extra-hazardous work have decreased sharply since 1929, no reduction in the rate of award has been made; on the other hand, substantial increases for definitely measureable injuries were made during the legislative session of 1931.

One of the serious problems confronting the State Treasurer in the administration of the fund is the growing difficulty in making collections of premiums and while the number of and amount of the delinquencies now existing are not definitely obtainable at this writing, the failure to pay compensation premiums by a large number of the smaller employers represents a real problem now confronting the stability and permanence of the compensation fund.

We Are Really Approaching Safety

THE progress made toward safety in our Wyoming mines in 1932 represents the most encouraging note struck during the year. To begin with, but one fatal accident occurred, the total mine production 2,045,270 tons. In the nine preceding years, 1923 to 1931, inclusive, the number of accidental deaths ranged from six to sixteen with an average of 9.22 per year. A total of six deaths were suffered in 1931. In this connection, it is our privilege to note that No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, has been in operation since April 17, 1923, and "C" Mine, Superior, since July 6, 1927, without a fatal accident. Fine work indeed.

The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, fell from 152 in 1931 to 59 in 1932, a reduction of 93, or 61 per cent. But one lost time accident occurred in December, the closing month of the year. In the 1931 safety contest, nine sections and a total of 511 men participated, having qualified by reason of going through the year without acci-

dent. For 1932, twelve sections and about 800 men appear without lost time accident records, and the Second Annual Prize Event, with $250 in gold and two automobiles will soon take place.

We have said over and over again that in the Union Pacific properties, the Company has done all it could by the expenditure of money, and that safety must come from the employes themselves. That theory has been accepted by our men whole heartedly, as evidenced by 100 per cent of First Aid Training and a consistent and praiseworthy attendance at safety meetings. We are on the right road at last, and the "safety attitude" shown in 1932 will lead on to better things. Cheerio!

Bread Cast Upon the Waters

FOR several years, the Southern Wyoming Electric Company has, immediately preceding the Christmas-New Year's Holiday Season, illuminated an evergreen tree located in the Rock Springs passenger station park immediately adjoining the tracks, where the overland passenger trains stop.

During Miss McDiarmid's editorship of The Employes' Magazine, the Girl Scouts of the Rock Springs District sang Christmas carols for the entertainment of the passengers while the trains were standing at the Rock Springs passenger station. On one occasion, the Girl Scouts were overjoyed to find a theatrical company, who clambered out of the Pullmans to assist in the caroling, followed by an exchange of holiday greetings, and a lot of somewhat bewildered Girl Scouts were not entirely sure as to who their fellow carolers were, it even possible that some of those who sang so gaily shone brightly in the movie and Hollywood firmament.

Later, the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church of Rock Springs undertook, with the sanction of the railroad officials, to pass through the trains on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, distributing cards of greeting, together with a cheery "Merry Christmas!" to all of the travelers.

While the young people have always been received with pleasure by the passengers, they rather looked upon the enterprise as merely representing a friendly exchange of greetings until the closing days of December last, when a letter reached the pastor of the Rock Springs church, which proved conclusively that "bread cast upon the waters" actually does return.

We will not attempt to reproduce the letter in full, the substance of same, however, reading to the effect that among those receiving Christmas cards and greetings from the young people on Train 21 on Christmas Eve was a man then being transported under guard from Louisiana to the Federal prison at Salt Lake City.

This man's letter contains some very gripping statements, as for example, "I was an awful long way from home and real lonesome, and a prisoner. Three days before Christmas, I was started on this journey to satisfy justice. I have not been falsely accused and my case is a good illustration that crime does not pay." Thereafter, the prisoner stated that he came from one of the best families in the south, making reference to the clergy of his parish, writing further: "Two years ago, I was persuaded to forge a U. S. Government check, and now I will have to pay the rest of my life with a blackened character. My own people have turned their backs on me. Crime does not pay." The letter concluded with the following brief sentence, "I a going to ask you people to pray for me. I try to be worthy. This is the first trouble I was ever in."

The letter was signed with the unfortunate's fu name and prison address, and it would seem n unreasonable to say that the decoration of the evergreen tree in the passenger station yard at Rock Springs (which will undoubtedly be carried on year after year), the singing of the carols by the Girl Scouts with the subsequent work of the Baptist Christian Endeavor Society, all represent an expression of Christian good will and friendliness which not only paid those making the effort a liberal return in character building, but perhaps struck more than one helpful note in the hearts and souls of the passengers whose enforced travels took them away from home and kindred on Christmas Day.

Premium Paid for Mechanical Loading

IN 1930, The Union Pacific Coal Company established a system of premium payments on mechanical loading machines, the premiums paid in 1932 totalling $25,769.66, or 1.55 cents per ton on coal loaded mechanically. The proportion of coal loaded mechanically during the year was 81.13 per cent, with 18.87 per cent loaded by hand.

Since the inception of the premium payments in 1930, a total of $72,965.75 has been paid to employes, and no employe has been penalized in any way for failure to earn a premium, which in 1932 in the case of shaker conveyors, averaged $.729 per shift, for Joy loading machines, $.842 per shift, and for scraper loaders, $.863 per shift. The payment of premiums on scraper loaders was discontinued on March 31, 1932, because of inability to devise a method that would be equitable to all men so employed. The premium paid in 1932 was equal to 4,755 days' wages at $5.42 per day.

The Battleship "Oregon"

LAST month, we had occasion to run out to Portland and Tono, and arriving at Portland at 7:35 A. M., and while crossing the river, we took our usual look at the old retired battleship "Oregon".

The story of the U. S. Frigate "Constitution", which has been overhauled and only recently passed through the Panama Canal on its way to the Pacific Coast for exhibition purposes, invariably thrills those who read same, and no story of the War for Independence is complete without mention of the "Constitution" and her glorious record. However, we who came along a hundred years later, feel quite the same thrill when we glimpse the old "Oregon" in her misty looking dress of "battleship gray".

The Spanish-American War broke out in 1898. the battleship "Oregon", built by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, was in San Francisco Harbor, her commander Captain Clark. On March 19, 1898, the "Oregon" steamed out of the Golden Gate and with no Panama Canal then in existence, with our Atlantic seacoast her objective, she headed south, leaving the comfortable California climate for the heat and discomfort of the equator, and from there on down through the southern tropics into the icy. storm-swept Straits of Magellan, the most difficult water in the world to navigate.

Captain Clark had never passed through the Straits. but that did not mean anything to the crew of the "Oregon", who sailed on without stopping, until on May 24. 1898, sixty-five days after leaving San Francisco, the look-out on the "Oregon" sighted Jupiter Light on the Florida coast. There Captain Clark received a short, concise message from the Navy Department, reading in substance, "If in need of repairs. go to Hampton Roads; if not, go to Key West. coal. and join the Atlantic Fleet." Captain Clark headed for the Atlantic Fleet, and on Sunday morning, July 3rd. when the Spanish fleet came out of Santiago Harbor in battle formation. it confronted the "Oregon", stripped of every impediment, deck boats, ropes, every possible obstruction out of the way, her decks sanded, the gun crews. naked to the waist, standing by their guns. At 9:27 A. M., the "Oregon" fired the first shot in a naval drama which closed with the end of Old World domination in the Western Hemisphere.

Moving pictures have made our battleships, cruisers, submarines. sub-chasers and other war vessels familiar to all the world, but very few ironclad ships have ever been called on to race 16,000 miles to be thereafter found in condition to go into action without the overhauling of machinery, and personnel relief.

The "Oregon" was given to the state whose name it bears, and thousands of young Americans go through the ship annually, finding in the ship's memorable story a splendid inspiration for courage and good citizenship.

Where Business Fell Off in 1932

FOR several years past, the American Railway Association has maintained an accurate record of freight car loading on all American railroads. This record, representing as it does all commodities transported, is a better measure of business activity than the production of steel, which at one time was looked upon as the business yard stick. The figures for 1931 and 1932 are shown below:

Total loading during the year amounted to 28,194,828 cars, the Association said, or a reduction of 8,956,421 cars below the total for 1931. As compared with loadings in 1930, the 1932 total represented a drop of 17,522,251 cars, or 38.3 per cent.

The 1932 loadings of each major freight class. compared with loadings in 1931, were as follows:

	1932	*1931*	*Per Cent Decrease*
Grain products.....	1,653,076	2.024.394	18.3
Livestock	949,091	1.162.060	18.3
Coal	5.339.303	6.493.200	17.8
Coke	223.772	324,743	31.1
Forest products....	899,542	1.471,398	38.9
Ore	210.759	874,673	75.9
Less than carlots...	9,079,066	10,948,873	17.1
Miscellaneous	9.840,219	13,851,908	29.0
Total.....	28,194,828	37,151,249	24.1

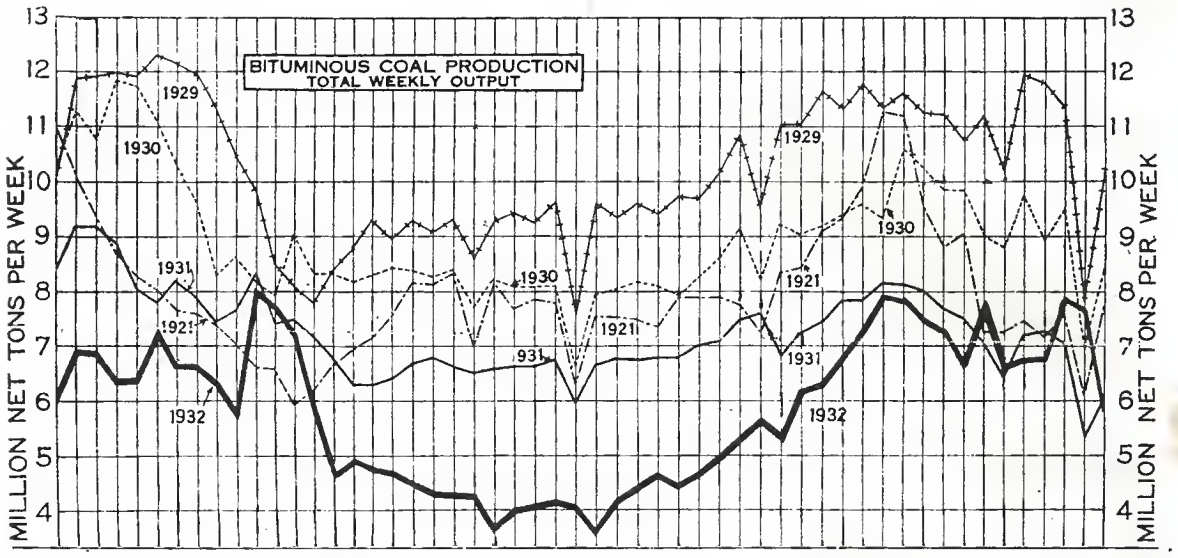
It will be observed that forest products, with coke, ore and "miscellaneous", the last three items making up the steel tonnage car loading, suffered the heaviest shrinkage, coal with the one exception of "less than carlots", which is largely made up of merchandise, suffering the least loss.

How traffic generally has fallen off is shown by the shrinkage from 52.827,925 carloads in 1929 to 28.194.828 carloads in 1932, a reduction of 24.633.097 carloads, or 46.6 per cent.

Reduced Production of Bituminous Coal in the United States, Calendar Year 1932

THE production of coal for the calendar years 1929 to 1932, inclusive, with 1932 production estimated, is shown below:

1929	534.988.593
1930	467.526.299
1931	378.110.000
1932	305.667.000



United States Bureau of Mines graph showing weekly output of bituminous coal, calendar years 1921, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. 1932 shown by heavy black line.

The falling off in production, 1932 compared with 1931, was 72,443,000 tons, or 19.2 per cent. Cold weather in December lifted the actual production above the earlier estimate of 300,000,000 tons, and it is necessary to go back a good many years to find a production of soft coal as low as that of 1932. Perhaps the bottom has been reached, and a slow climb upward will now take place.

Perhaps We Can Swim Out

ENDLESS discussion by the public and hard working legislators relative to 3.2 per cent beer and other modifications of the prohibition laws fills the public press.

We happened to read a church periodical edited by a parson who personally favors a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, etc., a recent issue of this paper containing the following editorial captioned "The Old Booze Question Again". Here follows the editorial:

> "And just to show that I am impartial on the matter, here is a pat quotation taken from a parish paper: 'If the United States can drink itself into prosperity, why is it that the nations of Europe, all of whom have booze, cannot drink themselves into sufficient prosperity to pay their just debts to this country?' "

We are inclined to think that the editor of the parish paper has asked a very pertinent question. Perhaps it equals in importance the question recently asked by a lady prohibitionist, who is said to have written a number of railway presidents, asking them if they would modify their rules prohibiting locomotive engineers from drinking intoxicating liquor on duty to admit of their using 3.2 per cent beer.

Women in Indian Coal Mines

THE Chief Inspector of Mines for India, in his 1931 report recently issued, states that of the 115,726 underground employes, 16,841, or 14.55 per cent, were women. The total number of employes below ground and on surface was 230,782; the output for the year was 22,771,202 short tons, the annual coal mined per employe but 98 short tons.

The accident ratio in the Indian mines is high, 227 fatalities occurring in 1931. or one death for each 100.313 tons. Of those killed, 44 were women and 183 men. The Indian employes work for very low wages, producing meagre tonnage, cholera and small pox prevalent. Great Britain legislated females out of the Indian mines two or three years ago, and within a short time women will cease to work below ground in coal mines.

TOO INQUISITIVE

I heard recently about a little boy who went to school for the first time. When he returned home his father inquired how he liked it.

"It's all right. but they ask too many questions." said the lad. "First they asked me where you were born and I told them. Then they asked me where mother was born and I told them. But when they asked me where I was born I had to tell a lie."

"Why?" asked his father.

"I didn't want to say I was born in the Women's Hospital and have them think I was a sissy so I told them it was in the Yankee Stadium."

Billie Ryan's Golden Wedding Anniversary

A NUMBER of Colonel W. D. Ryan's friends received some time ago, an invitation to attend his golden wedding anniversary celebration. As Mr. Ryan never appeared at the numerous Rock Springs first aid contests accompanied by his wife, on the other hand provoking a great deal of admiration on the part of susceptible femininity, we were not all sure as to whether or not he really had a wife. However, the golden wedding celebration settled the question and we are informed that the occasion was a memorable one. It is our privilege to present to Mr. Ryan's many Wyoming friends a picture of himself with his good wife, Alice, as they appeared on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

"Billie" and Alice Ryan on their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Now that "Colonel William" has definitely satisfied his many Wyoming friends that he has a wife, we hope that he will not fail to bring her with him on the occasion of the System First Aid Contest in June next, at which time they will be given the opportunity to lead the Grand March.

Colonel Ryan's golden wedding anniversary reminds the writer of one that was celebrated down in Missouri a number of years ago by a distinguished ex-Confederate soldier, who invited the countryside to attend his fiftieth wedding anniversary, the festivities including thirteen baked 'possums with friend sweet 'taters as the principal dish. When the major arose to present the bride, who supervised the preparation of the supper, he astonished many of his guests by announcing that the good lady sitting at his right was not the wife he married fifty years before, thereafter making due acknowledgement of her gracious character, wifely qualities and ability to supervise a 'possum supper.

There is no real connection between the Missouri story and Colonel Ryan's wedding anniversary, except that the bride does really look altogether too young to be a bride fifty years, and some of us are wondering if Colonel William is not following in the footsteps of the valiant ex-Confederate.

Calvin Coolidge

1872—1933

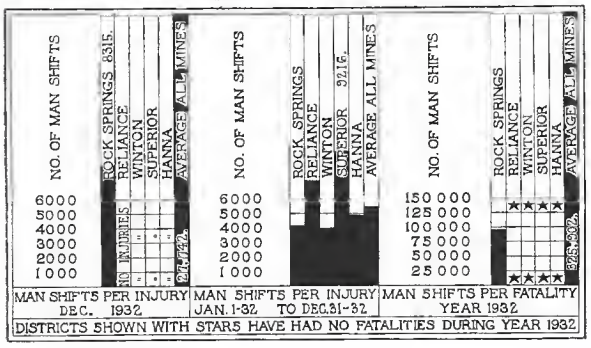
We regret to record the sudden death of Calvin Coolidge, ex-President, on January 5, 1933, at his home in Northampton, Massachusetts, from heart complications. He was born on July 4, 1872, at Plymouth, Vermont, receiving his early education at that point followed later by preliminary work at Black River, Ludlow and St. Johnsbury Academies before entering Amherst College from which he graduated in 1895, winning in his senior year in national competition the gold medal for best essay on "The Causes of the Revolutionary War." He studied law at Northampton and inside of twenty months was admitted to the bar. He was early drawn into politics, his first entry being as a member of the Common Council at that point, successively serving as a representative in the Massachusetts house, Mayor of Northampton, State Senator, President of the State Senate, Lieutenant Governor, Governor (two terms), Vice President of the United States, becoming President in 1923 upon the death of Warren G. Harding, and in 1924 being elected President by a popular plurality of over seven million, retiring upon the conclusion of his term, March 4, 1929, with the famous statement (wired from the Black Hills region, where he was spending a vacation) that "I do not choose to run for President in 1928", believing as he wrote in a magazine article that "it is hazardous to attempt what we feel is beyond our strength."

One of his friends long associated with him in affairs of the nation paid the following tribute upon learning of the summoning of Mr. Coolidge, "A man of remarkable ability and great personality, he embodied the characteristics of mind and heart that led the people of the country to give him their complete confidence. No man in the entire history of America was ever so completely successful from the lowest office to the highest in the gift of the American people."

He was married on October 4, 1905, to Grace A. Goodhue of Burlington, Vermont, and two sons were reared (John and Calvin, Jr., the latter dying in 1924 from blood poisoning). In 1926, the respected father, John C. Coolidge, passed away.

Make It Safe

December Accident Graph



ANOTHER year has passed and for the first time in several years it can be said that some real progress in safety was made. In 1932 there were one fatal, fifty-three serious and eighteen minor injuries to employes who worked underground. On the surface, there were six serious accidents for the year. This is indeed a much better record than we had in 1931, when there were six fatalities and one hundred and fifty-one serious injuries.

Superior led all districts with 9,216 manshifts per injury; Reliance was second with 7,292 manshifts per injury; Hanna was third with 5,894 manshifts per injury; Rock Springs was fourth, with 4,138 manshifts; and Winton fifth, with 4,030 manshifts per injury.

Reliance had the greatest per cent increase in manshifts per injury compared with their record made in 1931, the figures being 267.2%. Superior was second with 178.3% increase; Winton third, with 134.4% increase; Hanna, fourth, with 70.8% increase and Rock Springs fifth, with 62.6% increase. All districts showed 115.2% increase in manshifts per injury.

Superior "B" and "C" Mines had the best safety record of all the mines for the year. "B" Mine had one injury that caused a loss of 46 days to the injured employe, and "C" Mine one injury with a loss of 46 days. Here, again, we want to call to the attention of all employes the fact that three sections out of four in "B" Mine, and two sections out of five in "C" Mine have worked 18 months without having a single lost time accident.

Superior "E" Mine also made an excellent safety record in 1932, this being the second consecutive year with no fatal injuries. This in itself is a good record, when we consider that during the years 1924 to 1930, inclusive, there were nine fatal injuries. In 1932 this mine had only five serious and one minor injuries.

Every employe at these mines is to be congratulated on this splendid record, for only through their co-operation and willingness to prevent injuries can such a record be made.

Several other mines have had splendid records for the year, namely: Hanna No. 6 Mine, with two minor injuries, and Reliance mines with three serious and one minor injuries.

While remarkable progress was made toward the elimination of both fatal and serious injuries, let all of us not lose sight of the fact that during the ten year period 1923 to 1932, inclusive, there have been 84 fatalities on the properties, or an average of 8.4 deaths per year. Everybody, both in and out of the mines, for the coming year, 1933, should put every effort forward toward the elimination of all fatalities and a reduction in the number of serious and minor injuries. It can be done if each employe will become safety-conscious, and put forth a real effort in not only looking after himself, but help his partner who may want to take a chance, and eventually become injured.

Another bright spot in the safety record made in 1932 was the number of sections that came through the year without having a lost-time injury. Twelve sections came through with a 100 per cent clear record. Eight of these sections were from the Superior district, two from Rock Springs and one each from Reliance and Winton. These twelve sections worked a total of 75,767 manshifts without having a single lost-time injury. The other twenty-two sections had a total of 72 injuries, with 172,387 manshifts, or 2,394 manshifts per injury.

So far not a great deal has been said about the safety record of Hanna district. While none of their mine sections are eligible for the safety awards, neverthless they have had for the past several years a consistently good record. During 1932, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 mines had ten serious and seven minor injuries, and the general outside had no serious injuries, the only district whose surface organization had a 100 per cent record.

For the coming year, let everyone work harder than they have ever done before to make 1933 our best year for safety.

BY MINES

DECEMBER, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-Shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	3,102	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,737	1	3,737
Rock Springs Outside	1,476	0	No Injury

Reliance No. 1.....	2,388	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	756	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	3,246	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	901	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,890	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,803	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	38	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	2,097	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	1,392	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	674	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	2,347	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 6.....	110	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1.785	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-Shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	32,431	11	2,948
Rock Springs No. 8..	43.211	10	4,321
Rock Springs Outside.	19,531	2	9,766
Reliance No. 1.....	27,572	3	9,191
Reliance Outside ...	8,886	2	4,443
Winton No. 1.....	41,211	12	3,434
Winton Outside.....	11,175	1	11,175
Superior "B".....	21,564	1	21,564
Superior "C".....	20,990	1	20,990
Superior "D".....	392	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	23,467	6	3,911
Superior Outside ...	16,529	1	16,529
Hanna No. 2.....	9,453	4	2,363
Hanna No. 4.....	26,324	6	4,387
Hanna No. 6.....	1,931	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	21,235	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS
DECEMBER, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-Shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	8,315	1	8,315
Reliance	3,144	0	No Injury
Winton	4,147	0	No Injury
Superior	7,220	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,916	0	No Injury
All Districts.....	27,742	1	27,742

PERIOD JANUARY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	95,173	23	4.138
Reliance	36,458	5	7.292
Winton	52.386	13	4.030
Superior	82,942	9	9,216
Hanna	58,943	10	5,894
All Districts.....	325,902	60	5.432

BOSSES ON THE DAY SHIFT, SUPERIOR, "C" MINE

Standing left to right: Austin Johnson, Unit Foreman: Clifford Anderson, Unit Foreman; William Wilkes, Mine Foreman, and Adam Flockhart, Unit Foreman.

All of these foremen are proud of their safety record for they had only one lost-time accident in their mine in 1932.

The day shift at Superior "C" Mine taken at the portal of the manway just after they had completed their shift in the diggings. Every man in these two groups made an excellent safety record during the year as their crews suffered only one lost-time accident during the entire year. This mine has worked since 1927 without a fatal accident.

BOSSES ON THE NIGHT SHIFT, SUPERIOR "C" MINE

Standing left to right: Clyde Rock, Unit Foreman, Frank Stortz, Mine Foreman.

The night shift at Superior "C" Mine taken at the lamp house just before entering the mine.

STATEMENT SHOWING SAFETY RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1932 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1931

	1931			1932				
District	*Man Shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man Shifts Per Injury*	*Man Shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man Shifts Per Injury*	*Increase Man Shifts Per Injury*	*Per Cent Increase*
Rock Springs.	122,182	48	2,545	95,173	23	4,138	1,593	62.6
Reliance	45,678	23	1,986	36,458	5	7,292	5,306	267.2
Winton	63,595	37	1,719	52,386	13	4,030	2,311	134.4
Superior	102,631	31	3,311	82,942	9	9,216	5,905	178.3
Hanna	62,112	18	3,451	58,943	10	5,894	2,443	70.8
All Districts	396,198	157	2,524	325,902	60	5,432	2,907	115.2

STATEMENT SHOWING RECORD OF TONS PRODUCED PER FATALITY FOR YEAR 1932 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1931

1931			1932				
Tons Produced	*Fatalities*	*Tons Produced Per Fatality*	*Tons Produced*	*Fatalities*	*Tons Produced Per Fatality*	*Increase Tons Per Fatality*	*Per Cent Increase Tons Per Fatality*
2,453,527	6	408,921	2,045,270	1	2,045,270	1,636,349	400

STATEMENT SHOWING RECORD OF MAN SHIFTS WORKED PER FATALITY FOR YEAR 1932 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1931

1931			1932				
Mun Shifts	*Fatalities*	*Man Shifts Per Fatality*	*Man Shifts*	*Fatalities*	*Man Shifts Per Fatality*	*Increase Man Shifts Per Fatality*	*Per Cent Increase Man Shifts Per Fatality*
396,198	6	66,033	325,902	1	325,902	259,869	393

STATEMENT SHOWING RECORD OF TONS PRODUCED PER INJURY FOR YEAR 1932 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1931

1931			1932				
Tons Produced	*Injuries*	*Tons Per Injury*	*Tons Produced*	*Injuries*	*Tons Per Injury*	*Increase Tons Per Injury*	*Per Cent Increase Tons Per Injury*
2,453,527	157	15,627	2,045,270	60	34,088	18,461	118

Upper Right—THE BOSSES AT "B" MINE ON THE DAY SHIFT.

Standing left to right: Joe Yrigoyen (Spanish Joe), Unit Foreman; Richard Arkle, Unit Foreman; Frank V. Hicks, Mine Foreman; W. H. Walsh, Unit Foreman, and Grover Wiseman, Unit Foreman.

The other Foremen at "B" Mine, who do not appear in this picture, are Robert Hotchkiss, Night Foreman, and Roy Huber, Unit Foreman.

All of these men are very proud of their safety record that was made in "B" Mine during the year 1932.

Lower Left—SOME OF THE MEN FROM "B" MINE, SUPERIOR.

A group of miners from "B" Mine taken just after they had completed their shift and deposited their lamps in the lamp house. This group of men along with their buddies, who are on the night shift, worked the entire year of 1932 with only one lost-time accident.

Serious Injuries in December 1932

CARLO GARZIDIE—*Faceman, Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of 9th right rib and sprained right ankle. Period of disability estimated 21 days. While working at the face of a conveyor room some top coal fell, and, while jumping out of the way, Carlo fell striking his side on a lump of coal, fracturing a rib and spraining his ankle.

This accident was avoidable. There is no excuse for a workman being injured in this manner as the orders are that overhanging top or face coal is to be pulled or shot down.

Carlo's injury was the only lost-time injury during the month of December.

Bride (asking for information): "Weren't you nervous the first time you asked your husband for money?"

Old Married Woman (of one year): "No; I was calm and collected."

Safety Awards to be Made Friday, February 10, 1933

THE second annual automobile safety awards, a Dodge Brothers sedan and a Chevrolet sedan, both 1933 models with all of the safety features, such as non-shattering plate glass, bumpers, two extra tires, and many other new features too numerous to mention, will be made Friday, February 10, 8:00 p. m., at The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers' Building.

The first prize is the Dodge Brothers sedan and the second prize the Chevrolet sedan.

After checking and re-checking all of the injuries that occurred in the mines during 1932, there will be twelve sections from the various mines eligible to participate in the drawings. They are as follows:

Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Manshifts*
William Greek	Reliance No. 1.	2	10,533
Thomas Overy	R. S. No. 4....	2	9,957
Ben Caine	Superior "E"...	1	9,950
Robert T. Wilson	Winton No. 1..	3	8,672
Austin Johnson	Superior "C"...	3	6,694
W. H. Walsh	Superior "B"...	3	5,435
Grover Wiseman	Superior "B"...	1	5,363
Richard Arkle	Superior "B"...	2	5,317
Adam Flockhart	Superior "C"...	1	3,949
Clifford Anderson	Superior "C"...	4	3,845
Andrew Young	R. S. No. 8....	4	3,246
Frank Stortz	Superior "C"...	2	2,803

The following rules will govern in the making of the awards:

1. All men who have worked in one of the above sections and who have not had a lost-time injury in the twelve months' period are eligible for a ticket on the automobiles.

2. The names of men entitled to tickets will be typed by sections for each district, and posted.

3. All men in the above sections will be notified by their superintendent when their tickets are to be issued.

4. Tickets will be issued by the Auditing Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

5. The ticket will be in three sections, one section to be retained by the employe, one section to be folded and placed in a capsule and dropped in a locked box by the employe, the third section to be retained by the Auditing Department.

6. After all sections have been given their tickets, the Auditor will keep the locked box, containing the capsules, in a vault under lock and key until the night of the drawing.

7. The drawing of tickets will take place in the Old Timers' Building of The Union Pacific Coal Company at 8:00 P. M., Friday, February 10, 1933.

8. Preceding the drawing, the Auditor will put the capsules containing the tickets in a large bowl, which will be placed on the stage between the two automobiles.

9. The capsules will be thoroughly mixed after being put in the large bowl.

10. A small girl, blind-folded, will draw a capsule from the bowl and hand it to two disinterested labor representatives, who will open it, note the number recorded, passing it to the announcer, who will call out the number.

11. The tenth capsule drawn from the bowl will be the winning number for the first prize award, a Dodge Brothers sedan automobile.

12. The nine numbers that were drawn from the bowl on the first award will be reinserted in new capsules and replaced in the large bowl by a member of the Auditing Department and the two disinterested labor representatives. This rule is made so that these nine men will have a chance on the second award, providing, of course, they are not from the section winning the first award.

13. After the first prize award has been drawn, all remaining tickets issued to men in the winning section will be eliminated from further participation in the drawing for the second prize, thus preventing the possibility of both awards going to the same section.

14. Ten more capsules will be drawn from the bowl and in the event the tenth or any succeeding capsule drawn, contains a number from the section winning the first prize, same will be discarded and the drawing continued until a capsule and number is drawn from another section, to whom the second prize, a Chevrolet sedan, will be awarded.

15. Tickets will not be transferable.

16. To the foreman of the section winning the first automobile prize, will be given a purse of $150.00 in gold.

17. To the foreman of the section winning the second automobile prize. will be given a purse of $100.00 in gold.

18. In the event that two or more foremen have had charge of either of the two winning sections. the purses will be pro-rated according to the amount of time that each foreman was in charge of the winning sections.

Rule 12 is a new rule made in response to the complaint that the nine numbers first drawn barred the men holding same from participating in the second automobile award. In the opinion of the Safety Department, this criticism will be definitely corrected by Rule 12.

General Safety Meetings

DURING the month, general safety meetings were held as follows:

On January 7, one of the largest attended safety meetings ever held in Rock Springs took place in the Old Timers' Building. Mr. T. H. Butler occupied the chair, and talked on the necessity of the Rock Springs mines cutting down the number of accidents. Mr. George B. Pryde addressed the meeting, giving comparative record of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, occurring during the ten-year period from 1923 to 1932 inclusive, showing the very splendid record made at all districts for the year 1932. Mr. Pryde also gave some statistics on the loss of production in The Union Pacific Coal Company mines during the last two years, and the reduction in the state, stating that the output for the state during 1932 was just a little over four million tons.

Mr. V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer, gave the record of all the different sections and the number of accidents occurring in each, his report indicating that twelve sections had had no lost time accidents during the year 1932.

Moving pictures were shown, and the meeting closed with a dance.

A largely attended meeting was held at Winton on January 5. The hall was crowded to capacity. A program consisting of musical and vocal selections was well received. Mr. Pryde and Mr. Murray addressed the meeting. Mr. Foster acting as chairman.

A moving picture was shown, after which dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

A general safety meeting was held at Reliance on January 6, with Mr. M. W. Medill acting as chairman. Musical numbers were given by the Reliance Orchestra, and others who participated on the program were Dorothy and Merlyn Robertson, M. A. Telck, Tuno Routsala, and Guido Anselmi.

Mr. V. O. Murray addressed the meeting and gave the standing of the several sections for the year. After a picture, featuring Wallace Beery in "Behind the Front," was shown, dancing was enjoyed for several hours. This was the largest safety meeting ever held at Reliance.

SUPERIOR

About five hundred people were present at the Opera House in Superior on January 13th, the occasion being a general safety meeting and a celebration for the splendid safety record for 1932. The records indicate that out of the twelve sections at all districts, which went through the year without any lost-time accidents, eight are from Superior and these will participate in the drawing for the automobiles which will be held some time in February.

Mr. George A. Brown acted as chairman and addressed the meeting, stating that whatever had been accomplished was due to the splendid co-operation and knowledge of safety by the personnel of the mines. He read a letter from Mr. McAuliffe, expressing regrets that he was unable to attend the meeting and complimenting Superior on its fine record.

Mr. George B. Pryde also complimented the Superior people on the high standard of excellence of their safety work, stating that Superior was leading all the districts in the diminution of accidents. He also said that the record which had been made during 1932 would be hard to duplicate in 1933, but he was sure that with the splendid spirit of co-operation this could be done. He advised that "B" and "C" Mines had been entered in the National Safety Council Safety Competition for 1932, these mines having operated the entire year with but one lost-time accident in each mine.

Mr. Murray, Safety Engineer, talked interestingly on several phases of safety work and called attention to the very fine record that "E" Mine had made over former years.

A splendid musical program was rendered by local people. The selections by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Young, and the several vocal selections were of high order. Lunch was served and dancing enjoyed until midnight. The complete program follows:

GEORGE A. BROWN, *Chairman*

Musical Number.....Mr. Young's Orchestra
Music.....Girl's Glee Club
Saxophone Solo.....Peggy Applegate
Vocal Solo.....Ethel Edwards
Piano Solo.....L. L. Millard
Address.....George B. Pryde
Vocal Number.....Italian Choir
Musical Number.....Finnish Trio
Address.....Verne Murray
Music.....Boys' Glee Club
Trumpet Solo .....Marion Caine
Musical Number.....Mr. Young's Orchestra
Dancing—Mr. Young's Orchestra.

February

Gray of a dark and troubled sky,
White of a path where snowdrifts lie,
Calm in the Winter's caldron brewed,
Peace of a leafless solitude.
February, your gifts are fair,
And rich the flagon of hope you bear.

Brown of willow and sedge and brake,
Hush of an ice encrusted lake:
Dreams that never the summer knew
Of heights to climb and of deeds to do,
February, your fastness bears
The chalice bold of our hopes and prayers.

—L. Mitchell Thornton.

Some Intimate Letters of George Washington

IN THE month of February, two hundred and one years ago, there was born in Virginia a man whom the whole world honored even in his own lifetime. He always thought of himself as a plain citizen, turning reluctantly from the work and play of country life, and from the excitement of frontier speculation and land settlement, to serve his country as soldier and President. He was remarkably versatile; his pen was in use every day; and we are fortunate in having access to many hundreds of private letters and papers that show the lovable human qualities to which earlier biographies did no justice.

—ALBERT SHAW.

To Mrs. Martha Custis, later his wife:

July 20, 1758.

We have begun our march for the Ohio. A courier is starting for Williamsburg, and I embrace the opportunity to send a few words to one whose life is now inseparable from mine. Since that happy hour when we made our pledges to each other, my thoughts have been continually going to you as another Self. That an all-powerful Providence may keep us both in safety is the prayer of your faithful and affectionate friend.

To Mrs. George William Fairfax, his early love:

12th September, 1758.

DEAR MADAM—Yesterday I was honored with your short but very agreeable favor of the first inst. How joyfully I catch at the happy occasion of renewing a correspondence which I feared was disrelished on your part, I leave to time, that never failing expositor of all things, and to a monitor equally faithful in my own breast, to testify.

If you allow that any honor can be derived from my opposition to our present system of management, you destroy the merit of it entirely in me by attributing my anxiety to the animating prospect of possessing Mrs. Custis when—I need not tell you, guess yourself. Should not my own Honor and the country's welfare be the excitement? 'Tis true, I profess myself a votary of love. I acknowledge that a lady is in the case, and further I confess that this lady is known to you. . . .

To Captain Joh. Thompson:

Mount Vernon,
2 July, 1766.

SIR—With this letter comes a negro (Tom) which I beg the favor of you to sell in any of the Islands you may go to, for whatever he will .fetch, and hring to me in turn from him

One hhd. of best molasses
One dito of best rum
One pot of tamarinds
Two small ditto of mixed sweetmeats, about 5 lbs. each.

And the residue, much or little, in good old spirits. That this fellow is both a rogue and a runaway I shall not pretend to deny. But that he is exceedingly healthy, strong, and good at the hoe, the whole neighborhood can testify. Keep him handcuffed till you get to sea, after which I doubt not but you may make him very useful to you.

To Robert Cary & Co.:

6 June, 1768.

GENTLEMEN—My old chariot having run its race, and gone through as many stages as I could conveniently make it travel, is now rendered incapable of any further service. The intent of this letter, therefore, is to desire you will bespeak me a new one.

As these are kind of articles that last with care against a number of years, I would willingly have the chariot you may now send me made in the newest taste, handsome, genteel and light; yet not slight, and consequently unserviceable; to be made of the best seasoned wood, and by a celebrated workman. The last importation which I have seen, besides the customary steel springs, have others that play in a brass barrel and contribute at one and the same time to the ease and ornament of the carriage. One of this kind, therefore, would be my choice; and green being a color little apt, as I apprehend, to fade, and grateful to the eye, I would give it the preference, unless any other color more in vogue and equally lasting is entitled to precedency. In that case I would he governed hy fashion. . . .

If such a chariot as I have here described could be got at second hand, little or nothing the worse for wear, but at the same time a good deal under the first cost of a new one, it would be very desirable.

[*The cost of the chariot was £103, but the harness, covers, blinds, and other extras brought the cost to £133.*]

To Mrs. Martha Washington:

Philadelphia,
18 June, 1775.

MY DEAREST—I am now set down to write to you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased, when I reflect upon the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined in Congress, that the whole army raised for the defence of the American cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take upon me the command of it.

You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you, in the most solemn manner, that, so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every

endeavor in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity, and that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years. . . . I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, as it must add greatly to my uneasy feelings to hear that you are dissatisfied or complaining at what I could not avoid. . . .

To Lund Washington:

20th September, 1783.

DEAR LUND—For my own part, I never did, nor do I believe I ever shall, give advice to a woman, who is setting out on a matrimonial voyage; first, because I never could advise one to marry without her own consent; and, secondly, because I know it is to no purpose to advise her to refrain, when she has obtained it. A woman very rarely asks an opinion or requires advice on such an occasion, till her resolution is formed; and then it is with the hope and expectation of obtaining a sanction, not that she means to be governed by your disapprobation, that she applies. . . .

To Mrs. Mary Washington, his mother:

15th February, 1787.

HOND. MADAM—My house is at your service, and I would press you most sincerely and most devoutly to accept it, but I am sure, and candor requires me to say, it will never answer your purposes in any shape whatsoever. For in truth it may be compared to a well resorted tavern, as scarcely any strangers who are going from north to south, or from south to north, do not spend a day or two at it. This would, were you to be an inhabitant of it, oblige you to do one of 3 things; 1st, to be always dressing to appear in company, 2d, to come into the room in a dishabille, or 3d, to be as it were a prisoner in your own chamber. The first you'ld not like: indeed, for a person at your time of life it would be too fatiguing. The 2nd, I should not like. And the 3d more than probably, would not be pleasing in any room: for what with the sitting up of company, the noise and bustle of servants, and many other things, you would not be able to enjoy the calmness and serenity of mind, which in my opinion you ought now to prefer to every other consideration of life.

To John Jay:

Mount Vernon,
10th March, 1787.

DEAR SIR—Among men of reflection, few will be found, I believe, who are not beginning to think that our system is more perfect in theory than in practice; and that notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America it is more than probable we shall exhibit the last melancholy proof, that mankind are not competent to their own government without the means of coercion in the sovereign.

To Alexander Spotwood:

Mount Vernon,
13th February, 1788.

DEAR SIR:—I think with you, that the life of a husbandman of all others is the most delectable. It is honorable, it is amusing, and, with judicious management, it is profitable. To see plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the laborer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed.

To the Marquis De Chastellux:

Mount Vernon,
25th April, 1788.

MY DEAR MARQUIS—In reading your very friendly and acceptable letter, of 21st Dec., 1787, which came to hand by the last mail, I was, as you may well suppose, not less delighted than surprised to meet the plain American words, "my wife." A wife! Well, my dear Marquis, I can hardly refrain from smiling to find you are caught at last. . . . Now you are well served for coming to fight in favor of the American rebels, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean, by catching that terrible contagion—domestic felicity—which time, like the small pox or the plague, a man can have only once in his life; because it commonly lasts him (at least with us in America—I don't know how you manage these matters in France) for his whole life time. And yet after all the maledictions you so richly merit the subject, the worst wish which I can find in my heart to make against Madame de Chastellux and yourself is, that you may neither of you ever get the better of this same—domestic felicity—during the entire course of your mortal existence.

To Arthur Young:

Mount Vernon,
4th December, 1788.

SIR—As to what you suggest at the close of your letter, respecting the publication of extracts from my correspondence in your annals, I hardly know what to say. I can only say for myself, that I have endeavored, in a state of tranquil retirement, to keep myself as much from the eye of the world as I possibly could. I have studiously avoided, as much as was in my power, to give any cause for ill-natured or impertinent comments on my conduct: and I should be very unhappy to have anything done on my behalf (however distant in itself from impropriety), which should give occasion for one officious tongue to use my name with indelicacy. For I wish most devoutly to glide silently and unnoticed through the remainder of life. This is my heart-felt wish; and these are my undisguised feelings. After having submitted them confidentially to you, I have such a reliance upon your prudence, as to leave it with you to do what you think, upon a full consideration of the matter, shall be wisest and best. I am, etc.

The Original Hatchet Story

When George was about six years old he was made the wealthy master of a hatchet! of which, like most boys, he was immoderately fond and was constantly going about chopping everything that came his way. One day, in the garden where he often amused himself hacking his mother's pea-sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry tree, which he barked so terribly that I don't believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman finding what had befallen his tree, which, by the way, was a favorite, came into the house and, with much warmth, asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. "George," said his father, "do you know who killed that beautiful cherry tree yonder in the garden?" This was a tough question; and George staggered under it for a moment; but quickly recovered himself and looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out: "I can't tell a lie, pa; you know I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet."

"Run to my arms, you dearest boy," cried the father in transports, "run to my arms; glad am I, George, that you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousandfold. Such an act of heroism in my son is worth more than a thousand trees. though blossomed with silver and their fruits of the purest gold."

—*From "The Life of George Washington," by the* REV. M. L. WEEMS.

Lincolniana

SO MUCH appeared in the papers and magazines during 1932 about our first President, George Washington, upon the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth (February 22, 1732) some carrying from a single photo up to a dozen pictures of him, that we intend to devote in this issue such time and space at our disposal to the insertion of several short and interesting stories of and about that other great and lovable leader of men whose natal day occurred in the same month (Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1809):

It is said that President Lincoln, in the first days of his term of office when he was tortured with a pertinacious horde of office-seekers, was especially annoyed by three particularly importunate ones, who always came to him in a group. Standing one day before a window which commanded a view of the street below, he turned to a vis-a-vis and told this story:

"When I was a boy in school the reading lesson was carried forward by using the Bible as a vehicle. The practice was for each member of the class to read a verse in turn.

"One day we read the story of the burning fiery furnace from the Book of Daniel. To little Ebenezer fell the verse in which first occurred the names of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Eb stumbled on Shadrach, was staggered by Meshach and fell entirely to pieces on Abednego. He was reprimanded by the teacher, and promised a spat with a ruler unless he improved.

"The reading proceeded, almost all the way around the class again. Suddenly Ebenezer broke into noisy tears. The reading was interrupted while the teacher endeavored to ascertain the cause of Eb's lament. Eb pointed to the verse which would, by rotation, fall to him. It contained the fateful names again."

The President paused and called his companion to the window indicating the approach of the particularly unwelcome visitors.

"What Eb said then is what I say now," Mr. Lincoln continued, "'Here come them same damn three fellers'."

Why Lincoln Was Called "Honest Abe"

In managing the country store, as in everything that he undertook for others, Lincoln did his very best. He was honest, civil, ready to do anything that should encourage customers to come to the place, full of pleasantries, patient, and alert.

On one occasion, finding late at night, when he counted over his cash, that he had taken a few cents from a customer more than was due, he closed the store, and walked a long distance to make good the deficiency.

At another time, discovering on the scales in the morning a weight with which he had weighed out a package of tea for a woman the night before, he saw that he had given her too little for her money. He weighed out what was due, and carried it to her, much to the surprise of the woman, who had not known that she was short in the amount of her purchase.

Innumerable incidents of this sort are related of Lincoln, and we should not have space to tell of the alertness with which he sprang to protect defenseless women from insult, or feeble children from tyranny; for in the rude community in which he lived, the rights of the defenseless were not always respected as they should have been. There were bullies then, as now.

A Stranger at Five-Points

One afternoon in February, 1860, when the Sunday School of the Five-Point House of Industry in New York was assembled, the teacher saw a most remarkable man enter the room and take his place among the others. This stranger was tall, his frame was gaunt and sinewy, his head powerful, with determined features overcast by a gentle melancholy.

He listened with fixed attention to the exercises.

His face expressed such genuine interest that the teacher, approaching him, suggested that he might have something to say to the children.

The stranger accepted the invitation with evident pleasure. Coming forward, he began to speak and at once fascinated every child in the room. His language was beautiful yet simple, his tones were musical, and he spoke with deep feeling.

The faces of the boys and girls drooped sadly as he uttered warnings, and then brightened with joy as he spoke cheerful words of promise. Once or twice he tried to close his remarks, but the children shouted: "Go on! Oh! do go on!" and he was forced to continue.

At last he finished his talk and was leaving the room quietly when the teacher begged to know his name.

"Abra'm Lincoln. of Illinois." was the modest response.

A Solomon Come to Judgment

Lincoln's practical sense and his understanding of human nature enabled him to save the life of the son of his old Clay's Grove friend, Jack Armstrong, who was on trial for murder. Lincoln learning of it, went to the old mother who had been kind to him in the days of his boyhood poverty, and promised her that he would get her boy free.

The witnesses were sure that Armstrong was guilty, and one of them declared that he had seen the fatal blow struck. It was late at night, he said. and the light of the full moon had made it possible for him to see the crime committed. Lincoln. on cross-examination. asked him only questions enough to make the jury see that it was the full moon that made it possible for the witness to see what occurred; got him to say two or three times that he was sure of it, and seemed to give up any further effort to save the boy.

But when the evidence was finished, and Lincoln's time came to make his argument, he called for an almanac. which the clerk of the court had ready for him. and handed it to the jury. They saw at once that on the night of the murder there was no moon at all. They were satisfied that the witness had told what was not true. Lincoln's case was won.

Training for the Presidency

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN

"I meant to take good care of your book, Mr. Crawford." said the boy. "but I've damaged it a good deal without intending to, and now I want to make it right with you. What shall I do to make it good?"

"Why. what happened to it, Abe?" asked the rich farmer. as he took the copy of Weems' 'Life of Washington'. which he had lent young Lincoln. and loked at the stained leaves and warped binding. "It looks as if it had been out through all last night's storm. How come you to forget, and leave it out to soak?"

"It was this way, Mr. Crawford," replied Abe. "I sat up late to read it, and when I went to bed, I put it away carefully in my bookcase, as I call it, a little opening between two logs in the wall of our cabin. I dreamed about General Washington all night. When I woke up I took it out to read a page or two before I did the chores, and you can't imagine how I felt when I found it in this shape. It seems that the mud-daubing had got out of the weather side of that crack, and the rain must have dripped on it three or four hours before I took it out. I'm sorry, Mr. Crawford, and want to fix it up with you, if you can tell me how, for I have not money to pay for it."

"Well," said Mr. Crawford, "come and shuck corn three days, and the book's yours."

Had Mr. Crawford told young Abraham Lincoln that he had fallen heir to a fortune the boy could hardly have felt more elated. Shuck corn only three days. and earn the book that told all about his greatest hero!

"I don't intend to shuck corn, split rails. and the like always," he told Mrs. Crawford, after he had read the volume. "I'm going to fit myself for a profession."

"Why, what do you want to be, now?" asked Mrs. Crawford in surprise.

"O, I'll be President!" said Abe with a smile.

"You'd make a pretty President with all your tricks and jokes, now, wouldn't you?" said the farmer's wife.

"Oh, I'll study and get ready," replied the boy, "and then maybe the chance will come."

Lincoln's Defeats—and Ours

As a young man Abraham Lincoln ran for Legislature in Illinois, and was defeated.

Next he entered business. failed, and spent the following seventeen years paying up debts contracted by a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful girl, became engaged to her, and then she died.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress and was badly defeated. He then tried for an appointment to a position in the U. S. Land Office, and failed.

As a candidate for the U. S. Senate he was defeated. In 1856 as candidate for Vice-President of the United States he was defeated.

In 1858 Douglas defeated him again.

Notwithstanding all of these defeats and frustrations Abraham Lincoln finally achieved the highest measure of success, judged by whatever standards you choose.

Thinking of the reverses he overcame, our own problems and difficulties begin to assume their true unimportance.

"What is steel wool?" asked the new clerk.

"Well, steel wool is the shearing from a hydraulic ram."

Engineering Department

New Underground Compass Invented for Surveying Drill Holes

By C. E. SWANN

ONE of the most perplexing problems encountered by the experienced Mine Surveyor in his regular line of work is presented whenever the Mine Manager requests the engineer to spot the location on the surface for drilling a diamond drill or puncher drill hole, said hole to connect with a definite location in the underground workings. If the problem consisted solely in marking the point on the surface vertically over the selected location in the mine workings, the engineer would accomplish this result satisfactorily by making a carefully connected surface and underground survey and thoroughly checking the work, but he has no control over the vagaries of the drilling operations, which are necessary in making the connection between the point on the surface and the point established underground. From bitter experience, no doubt, he can recall when all his well laid plans came to naught when the drill finally made contact with the mine workings and was far removed from the point it should have penetrated, or even worse, came down in a solid block of coal, when it should have connected with a pump room or at a hoist location.

There is no infallible rule to apply to determine the direction the drill will drift or the amount of the drift in any given depth of hole. One drill hole may drift up the pitch, another may drift down the pitch, and a third may drift nearly at right angles to the dip of the strata, therefore, it is impossible to determine in advance just where the drill hole will connect with the underground workings or with the coal seam.

A pump discharge drill hole, 650 feet deep, recently drilled in the Rock Springs field, penetrated the mine workings some 20 feet away from the point selected in the mine, and nearly at right angles to the pitch of the strata. Another drill hole, 350 feet deep, recently drilled in the Winton district to carry a high tension power line drifted up the pitch of the strata about 13½ feet and missed the mine openings entirely and entered a solid block of coal. It would seem easy to locate the drill hole when only a short distance from a mine opening by sound, but mining men know from practical experience that the sound method for determining location and distance between two openings in a mine is a snare and a delusion as sound follows the lines of fracture of the coal seam and may entirely mislead the miners in locating the desired opening. The sound method proving unsatisfactory at the Winton mine for the reason that the sound did not appear to come from the same location when tested by different men, it was decided to recheck the survey, locating the drill hole and the survey was found to be correct. A long pipe was inserted in the drill hole at the surface and the approximate angle between a vertical line and the course followed by the drill was measured, and calculation made to determine the approximate location of the drill underground. This method worked satisfactorily in this case, but this method is ordinarily useless because the average drill hole will be vertical near the surface and the deviation from the vertical takes place some distance down the drill hole, according to the character and hardness of the different strata through which the drill passes, and the natural tendency for a drill to drift is aggravated by careless work on the part of the drill operator.

Of three drill holes drilled at a shaft location in the Rock Springs district, one went nearly vertical, another drifted down the pitch and into the first hole and the third drifted up the pitch and was found to leave the shaft location entirely when the shaft was sunk.

When a mine surveyor spots the location for a drill hole to connect with the mine working, he has a creepy feeling until the hole is finished and demonstrated to be of practical use for the purpose intended.

Oil wells drilled 6,000 to 7,000 feet deep have been said to drift as much as a quarter of a mile from the location on the surface and the announcement of the invention of a practical new underground compass for surveying drill holes by the Michigan College of Mining and Technology is of great interest. It is to prevent the bottom of the hole of an oil well from getting lost. The Denver Post, in describing the invention, states:

> "In drilling for oil, gas, metals and coal, it was explained, the hole usually is started vertically, but when the drill has gone down 3,000 or 4,000 feet it becomes difficult to keep the hole straight.
>
> "The drill deviates sometimes by several hundred feet out of plumb. In consequence, the bottom of the hole is in a position unknown to the drillers at the surface. It is lost.
>
> "COMPASS REVEALS IF BORE IS VERTICAL.
>
> "One of life's most embarrassing moments for the oil operator is when the bottom of one

of these wandering holes shows up in a neighbor's well.

"The Underground Compass lowered down the drill hole informs the operator whether the bore is vertical, or the direction and amount of deviation. This compass was invented by Dr. Irwin Roman, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

"POSITIONS OF COMPASS NEEDLES PHOTOGRAPHED.

"It is made by fixing two compass needles in opposite ends of a length of hollow pipe which can be lowered down the hole. Included is a mechanism for photographing the positions of the needles at any depth.

"The pipe is lowered a distance equal to its own length after each photograph. Thus, length by length, the direction of the hole is charted all the way to the bottom. Changes in the positions of the needles enable the driller to compute the deviations from the plumb."

Although this invention will not determine in advance the direction of drift a bore hole will take, it will be of great valuc for coal mine work to determine the exact location of a drill hole drilled ahead of the present mine workings which it is desirable to use for future pumping or power line purposes.

"Depression Flower" Latest Fad; Finds New Use for Coal

The "Depression Flower" is fast becoming the latest of fads among housewives in this section, though it may not be found in any floral shop nor will it be found for sale. It is also being hailed by coal miners that, at least, there is some method by which their product can be put to use in a more general nature.

To make this flower, put a small piece of coal in a bowl. Over this pour six tablespoons of water, six tablespoons of salt, three tablespoons of bluing and two or three drops of merchurochrome.

Soon a flower having all the tints of red and blue will begin to take shape. It will closely resemble colored moss or a rose and is very beautiful.

"It's reaction is simply that of salt and water." said the St. Louis chemist who invented the flower.

February

The month upon which we are just entering has a rather historical connection and varies in some respects from the others having but 28 days, and in every fourth year 29 days. It may be recollected that the civil year, as arranged by Julius Caesar, consisted of 365¼ days. and that number not being divisible by 12 (months) it naturally followed that all the months could not be of the same length, accordingly his decree that every fourth year should have 366 days, the extra day being appropriated to February. History told us that Caesar's original intention in distributing the days amongst the twelve months was to give February 29 days and in every fourth year 30 days. However, again history, to gratify the vanity of Augustus, Julius' uncle, the extra day allotted to February was taken therefrom and given to August, some jealousy having arisen between the parties named as to the length of the months after which each were named, so August emerged with 31 days the same as the month immediately preceding it.

Valentine's Day, February 14, 1933

The comic valentines with their "verses" of rhyme, and the lacy or filigreed missives with their decorations of cupids, hearts, etc., and accompanying sentiments of love, are still manufactured by the thousands but the custom seems not to flourish as it did in bygone days. True, the children follow out the practice but the adults have taken a "tack" in other directions and their celebration of the day is usually with a party or luncheon for the children, or the grown-ups, or, mayhap, the children accompanied by their mothers. It is quite a simple matter to get up an attractive luncheon along inexpensive lines. The favors may be of home manufacture. red hearts, red cupids and bow-knots, while the flowers, red roses or red carnations, typical of love, or the tiny blue forget-me-nots, as the fancy strikes one, would be just as appropriate for decoration of the rooms and table. This effect may also be carried a step further and give the food served a distinctive touch, your menu to include tomatoes, radishes, ice cream molded in heart form, a fruit salad with maraschino cherries, or molded gelatin with a red cherry adorning the top, cranberry jelly, etc., etc.

Valentines

The days are dark, the days are chill,
'Tis most unpleasant fairing
Across the plain or up the hill:
Yet little am I caring,
For clouds may lower and winds may blow.
And there may still be ice and snow,
But Winter's reign is nearly through,
I bring a valentine for you.

Though cares may vex and griefs annoy,
They're not beyond my bearing,
I have not overmuch of joy,
Yet little am I caring,
For love can crown with bliss each day,
And love can drive our cares away,
'Tis strange how happy life can be,
If you've a valentine for me.

—THORTON.

Petroglyphy

THE word heading this story is defined by Webster's Dictionary as "the art or operation of carving, or inscription upon a rock or stone."

It is not the purpose of the writer to detail the picture or sign-writings of the ancient days as one would have to hark back to 4000 B. C. and include the Sumerians, Babylonians, Chinese and numerous others. Suffice it to say that scientists now tell us that several of the letters of our alphabet can be definitely traced to these picture writings and the sole object is to bring to your notice some views of evidently a more recent date and nearer to home, mayhap these too may be deciphered by some of the knowing ones, or some of our readers may be able to assist in their elucidation.

* * *

An old Chinese maxim is recalled "a picture tells more than ten thousand words."

* * *

In 1799 an officer of the French army, Lieutenant Boussard, who had a flair for matters archeologic, casually unearthed a piece of black basalt near Fort St. Julian, about four miles north of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, which bore, we are told, a bilingual inscription in hieratic (sacred) and demotic (popular) characters and Greek which turned out to be a decree issued by the early priests. The Greek words were sufficiently easy to translate but centuries passed into oblivion before the hieroglyphics were rendered or interpreted into comprehensible words. This Rosetta stone bears fame as having furnished Jean Francois Champollion, a French Egyptologist (1790-1832), the long-sought key which enabled him to decipher the inscriptions on the ancient Egyptian monuments.

While honoring Mr. Champollion for his accomplishment, as above, mention should also be given here of the great achievement of Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, British Army officer, archeologist, diplomat, etc., (1810-1895), who for years studied laboriously on Babylonian tablets finally succeeding in deciphering their wedgelike or cuneiform letters, which was considered the greatest single feat in archeology. Thousands, probably millions of eyes had looked upon these tablets in wonder. As Milton aptly wrote:

"Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighboring eyes."

* * *

In Central Park, New York City, stands an obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, erected in 1881, while along the Thames Embankment in London, England, is a similar pillar bearing the same name, both having been removed from Egypt about 1877 by private subscription, the estimated weight of each about 200 tons, height 70 feet. Both columns are covered with Egyptian heiroglyphic inscriptions and are presumed to have been originally set up by Thotmes at Heliopolis in 1500 B. C., later removed to Alexandria, remaining in

These two pictures are found close to Rock Springs.

This rock picture in Irish Canon, south of Rock Springs.

that place until their presentation to the peoples of the United States and England, as above outlined.

* * *

You may recall the airplane visit a few years since of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and wife to the Mayan country, which was peopled by an American Indian tribe whose hieroglyphics, it is said, have been traced back to about 600 B. C. Their lands comprised several of the states of Mexico, viz.: Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Campeche, etc. Their elaborate carvings on buried temples and columns, covered with the accumulation of probably centuries of debris, soil, shrubs, brush, etc., removed by representatives of the Carnegie Institute after some fifteen years of research in that section, are marvels of beauty and architecture, all the handiwork of the natives. These symbols, it is learned, are now in process of being figured out.

* * *

The Aztecs, Indians of the Nahuatlan tribe, it is claimed, founded and developed the Mexican empire and data of record shows their sign writing as far back as 1100 A. D. This tribe roamed the Northwest and after wandering for several centuries reached Mexico in the early 14th century.

* * *

The Navajo Indian, whose reservation borders along the Utah-Arizona, New Mexico, is an important tribe, believed to have originated in the Athabaska country of Northwest Canada, somewhat nomadic and migratory, (resembling the Aztecs) follow agricultural pursuits, sheep raisers, weaving of blankets, experts in silversmith work, making and painting pottery. Just outside of their allotted territory, in what is known as the National Monument, several hundred miles from a railroad, which can be reached only by horseback, is a land filled with wonders, it having been the abiding place of a people antedating the Navajos over one thousand years.

* * *

The Algonquins, a tribe or group of tribes consisting of Ojibways, Chippewas, Crees, Ottawas, Blackfeet and several additional outfits or bands, who people various portions of Canada and the United States, one of the most extensive groups of Indians extant. The Algonkian rocks probably named after them, so geologists claim.

* * *

Crude pictures, symbols and characters have been found in many locations throughout the various States from Ohio west, including Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, etc., all evidently cut on the sandstone, limestone or lava by these various tribesmen in their travels about the continent, visiting their "cousins", seeking new locations, on hunting expeditions, etc. These characters were observed by the Spaniards several hundreds of years since. Some of them portrayed men and animals, basket designs, pottery, etc. Many are well preserved, others quite faint. The Indian of today is in the dark as to their meaning.

* * *

The Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, and doubltess many others of the early inhabitants were hunters and the means employed when in quest of game consisted of the spear, the dart, javelin, net, raps, noose, bow and arrow, etc. The walls, columns of their temples and other edifices are mute testimony of the chase. Likewise our Indians—it may some day develop that the many engravings on the rocks and stones may be informing those who read of the prowess of Chief "Many Ponies", or some of his understudies, in bagging a 7-point elk, a black mountain sheep or an antelope with a set of freak horns, as it will be observed from an examination of the symbols these animals, birds, snakes, etc., have been often depicted in their illustrations.

In connection with the above facts, it may prove of interest to note than the Department of Indian Affairs reported that in 1926 there was an Indian population in the United States of 349,964, but divided as to tribes data could not be procured.

The Museum of the American Indian located in New York City at Broadway and 155th Street, a large fire-proof stone structure, open free to the public, has several million exhibits, specimens, etc., where is gathered and preserved for students everything useful in connection with the anthro-

(Please turn to page 62)

Ye Old Timers

Rabbits

Charley Shields, an old time colored miner in No. 8 at Rock Springs of about 30 years service, was one of a party of some fifty men who recently journeyed to Eden and Farson on a big drive for rabbits. Something unforseen happened to his gun and it refused to "percolate" just when needed. When Shields saw the rabbits in the offing all he could, therefore, do was to throw the recalcitrant firearm at them bringing down at least two good sized bunnies. His first view of them was just as they pered over the top of a hill and he remarked to his shooting companion, "Don't shoot, those are some of John Hay's lambs," so large did they appear to him.

Charley and the bear.

Shields has for years been touted as a mighty "big game hunter" and many photos of him standing beside the carcass of a bear are in possession of local friends but his ability or reputation in this respect has been lowered in their estimation.

Some jocular friend spread the report that Charley was bitten by one of the rabbits after he had bunched a number in a fence corner but Shields denies the statement.

Nearly three tons of rabbits were brought back and unloaded at the City Hall whence distribution was made to the needy families of this city. Some of the rabbits weighed as high as eleven pounds and numerous cases are of record where one man got 43, another 38, etc., big day's shooting.

Mine No. 1 Tipple, Rock Springs

Mine No. 1 was opened by the late Thomas Wardell in 1869 and the property was afterwards acquired by the Coal Department of The Union Pacific Railway. The first tipple was erected on what is known as No. 1 Hill just east of the present location of the Continental Oil Company.

The photograph accompanying shows Mine No. 1 Tipple erected in the early '80's just south of the present Freight Depot, the picture taken by J. B. Silvis, who took views and scenes along the Overland Route at that period using a caboose for his laboratory and headquarters. According to available records the mine was closed July 22, 1910.

We are indebted to Mr. Harry D. Clark for the loan of the photo, his father in the early days having been in the service, while his uncle, D. O. Clark, was Superintendent.

Obituary

Ernest Ward

Ernest Ward, 44, Miner employed in "E" Mine at Superior, died at the State Hospital at Rock Springs, January 1, 1933. He was unmarried and leaves a brother in Seattle. Interment took place in Mountain View Cemetery here, funeral services January 4, by B. P. O. Elks Lodge 624, of which he was a member.

Mrs. Marianna Schiamanna, wife of Frank Schiamanna, died December 16 following a short illness. The family moved to Rock Springs after the Cumberland district was abandoned, her husband accepting employment in Mine No. 8. She leaves to mourn her loss four young children: Flora (14),

Dena (11), Lindo (8), and Aldo (4). Marianna Tagnoni Schiamanna was born at Fontone, Italy, March 1, 1892, married in 1914 and with her husband, emigrated to the United States in 1917. Three of her brothers and one sister still reside in Italy. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved family in its sad loss. Funeral service was from the new South Side Catholic Church, Father Welsh officiating, the obsequies being the first held from the new edifice.

Mrs. Jennie Rizzi, wife of Nick Rizzi, employed at Superior, passed on December 19, funeral service being held December 22 from South Side Catholic Church, Rock Springs. The family had lived in these parts since 1904, had a wide circle of friends and her many endeavors in the town will be sadly missed by those who participated therein.

Mrs. Charles Mettam died December 16 at Carlsbad, California, leaving several grown children, Mrs. D. K. Wilson, wife of Deputy State Coal Mine Inspector, Joe Mettam, employed in Superior mines, etc., and her husband to mourn her taking away. She was 79 years of age and she and her husband had recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Mettam is now visiting some of the children at Superior and will probably remain for several months.

Silver Anniversary of the Samuel Condie Family

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Condie celebrated on New Year's eve their silver wedding anniversary, the affair being held at the home of Mrs. Condie's sister. Mrs. George Mitchell, being assisted by a large number of friends and relatives. Cards were played and a very delectable lunch was served after which most of those present went out "first-footing." A wedding cake made in the old Scottish home by one of the sisters (Mrs. James Condie) was the feature of the evening. The couple was married in 1908 at Dunfermline, Scotland, and their friends and acquaintances wish them many happy returns of the day. "Sam" is employed as a Duckbill Operator in Mine No. 8 and entered our employ in 1925.

Petroglyphy

(Continued from page 60)

pology, etc., of the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Washington, D. C., an eminent student, after a research in Tibet several years since states that "in that far off land there exist true types of the American Indian—so true that if they were transplated here no person could take them for aught but Indian—resembling in dress, behavior and even in intonations of their language."

Hiawatha and the Lettuce

ON A rock on the site of an old Indian village the poet Longfellow found an inscription in the Algonquin picture language of the lettuce-spinach story, and from it wrote one of the most stirring chapters of the Songs of Hiawatha. Unfortunately, however, this chapter appeared only in the first edition of Hiawatha—a book which is now extremely rare.

Would you ask me how the story
Of the lettuce-spinach started?
Listen, then, and I will tell you
As 'twas told by Imanuttie.
Imanuttie, the gray squirrel,
Told me that the story started
In the wigwam of Nohokum.
There it was that Hiawatha
At the great feast of Dundamin.
Old Dundamin, the yellow corn,
Sat beside the Indian princess,
Sat beside sweet Minnehaha.
"Min," said Hiawatha, laughing,
"Will you have some white or dark meat
Of this venison I'm carving?
Will you have a wing or drumstick?"
But the princess would not answer,
Would not talk to Hiawatha.
Cold she was as Geeishiver,
Geeishiver, the great iceberg.
Vainly then did Hiawatha
Try to talk to Minnehaha,
She but turned her head away.
Sudenly Hi seized the lettuce,
From the salad took the lettuce,
Took the lettuce from the salad,
Took the salad from the lettuce,
Rubbed the lettuce in his hair,
Rubbed his hair into the letuce,
Rubbed the two of them together.
"Why!" said Minnehaha, wondering,
"That is lettuce, Hiawatha!"
"My Mistake," said Hiawatha,
"For I thought that it was spinach!"
Then Minnehaha smiled and chattered.
But Hiawatha brooded sullen,
Then he gave her mocking laughter,
Gave to her derisive laughter,
Gave to her the minnie ha ha!
And straightway plunged into the forest.

The diatribe copied above would fit in nicely with this month's story entitled "Petroglyphy", were it not that the contributor held some doubt as to its authenticity. However, it is printed just as received several years ago, and, for the information of our readers, it is well, maybe, to state that Longfellow died in 1882.

Of Interest To Women

A Few Choice Recipes

CREAM CARAMELS

Two cups sugar, a pinch of salt, 2 cups of corn syrup, ½ cup butter, 2 cups evaporated milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil sugar, salt and corn syrup and add butter and milk gradually so that the mixture does not stop boiling. Stir occasionally. Cook to firm ball stage, then remove from fire and beat until the mixture becomes very thick. Add vanilla and pour into a buttered pan. Cut with a sharp knife when cold and hardened.

JOHNNY CAKE

One cup flour, 1 cup yellow cornmeal, ¼ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon melted butter. Beat ingredients together well and bake in a moderate oven from 20 to 25 minutes.

VEGETABLE CUTLETS

A nice meat substitute when the family is tired of eating fish. Mince any desired combination of cooked vegetables, sprinkle lightly with salt, celery salt and paprika and bind together with a thick cream sauce. For each cup of vegetables add the beaten yolk of 1 egg. Chill, form into croquets and dip in egg and bread crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat to a rich brown. A tomato sauce may be served if desired. You will never miss the absence of meat or fish.

HORSERADISH SAUCE

When that time comes when you can think of nothing "different" for dinner think of boiled beef and horseradish sauce and you will please the husband as it is a man's dish in particular. Three tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons horseradish, ½ teaspoon sugar, ¼ teaspoon onion juice, salt, celery salt, paprika, ½ cup cream, 1 cup meat stock. Melt butter and add flour, and when blended add remaining ingredients. Cook, stirring constantly, until smooth and creamy. Serve at once.

Some Household Tips

If a little vinegar is combed in the hair for a few minutes, it will be found to make the hair curl.

A little egg shell, crushed into a fine powder and shaken on to a scrubbing brush, will remove stains from white woodwork.

A pinch of borax added to the water in which you steep salad will make it crisp and fresh.

Stiff paint brushes will become pliable again if soaked bristle-deep in vinegar heated almost to the boiling point.

A shabby umbrella can be renovated by brushing with a solution of ammonia and warm water.

Rub powdered borax on fruit stains, then pour boiling water through the fabric before washing and boiling it.

Dried stewed apricots are improved in flavor if a spoonful of marmalade is used in the cooking.

To brighten old pewter rub it over with fine sand and oil of tartar. Then polish with a chamois leather.

Salt will often remove stains on linen if sprinkled on directly the stain is made. The article should then be immersed in a solution of salt and water.

Keep an old pepper box for sowing very small seeds and an old flour dredger for the larger variety. This will insure an even distribution and prevent bare patches.

Stale cakes and buns can be used for cabinet, queen or other puddings and trifles.

Scratches on polished furniture can almost be obliterated by vigorous rubbing with linseed oil.

Salt should be placed in cold water with which a burnt saucepan is filled. Left to soak for twelve hours, the burnt particles will come away.

When putting a cake or pudding in the oven that requires "timing," set the alarm clock to go off at the time it needs attention. The warning will prevent many delicacies from being overcooked or spoiled.

Apples that have been peeled and sliced for stewing should be soaked for ten minutes in cold water to which lemon juice has been added to prevent them from changing color during the cooking.

Sometimes a colored pottery bowl gets broken, but it can be mended very effectively with sealing-wax in the same shade. Provided the bowl, jug or other article does not have to hold hot liquids, this method will serve admirably.

To remove stains from a carpet, first brush the carpet to free it of all dust, then apply rice flour by sprinkling it liberally upon the stained portion. Rub in well with a clean rag, and brush off. A second application may be necessary, but if the stain is still obstinate, then wash it with very hot water and carpet soap, and when quite dry, apply a little more rice flour.

Onions that are to be fried will be more tender if they are boiled whole for ten or fifteen minutes and then allowed to cool before being cut into slices. When the raw slices are put direct into the fat they are often hard and dry when cooked.

Apples make a pleasant and economical addition to a large mincemeat tart. Use half the usual quantity of mincemeat and cover this with a layer of sliced apple.

When making mayonnaise, stand the plate in a soup plate full of cold water, use a wooden spoon and let the eggs be both fresh and cold.

The Correct Place

Use your own judgment when putting things away in the refrigerator and put the perishable articles closest to the ice or unit. Don't just pack them away in a haphazard fashion.

In a Breadbox

Each week when the breadbox is cleaned out and washed. reline it with a paper picnic napkin. It gives a nice clean appearance to the interior of the box and is most inexpensive.

Rain Under the Sill

To prevent rain driving in under a sash window. nail to the underside of the bottom sash a strip of rubber weather stripping. This will keep out the rain and winter winds as well.

Correct Service

The way in which a dessert is served adds so much to its success. If the dessert is supposed to be chilled. make it in plenty of time to allow a thorough chilling before serving. If the dessert is a hot one. be certain the plate on which it is served is heated. There is nothing so unappetizing as a lukewarm dessert.

Remove Some of Your Worry

If you have a sick person in the home and must think of his needs as well as do the regular household duties, set your kitchen alarm clock when medicine must be given and get that one worry off your mind. The medicine that is to be given may be placed alongside of the clock and then there is no confusion as to which one it should be.

Most Important

One of the most important factors in a successfully planned dinner is to match up the dessert with the rest of the dinner. Ninety per cent of hostesses serve too heavy a dessert following a course dinner and it is simply wasted as the guests are too satiated to enjoy it. Ice cream, an unusual water ice, a light gelatine pudding, an airy parfait, may all take the place of a heavy pudding or pie and be so much more enjoyed after the heavy meal.

Think it Over

Groceries can frequently be bought cheaper if bought in large quantities. However, it is well to consider whether storing will affect the article and whether or not the storing will prove more expensive in the long run than if bought in smaller quantities and being certain of fresh goods.

Women the World Over

Mary, Margaret and Martha Daniel, triplet sisters of Rome, Ga., will enter business as secretaries. They are 17 years old.

Baltimore, Md., has two women who are qualified airplane mechanics—Miss Rose A. Supa and Miss Mary W. K. Miller. They can take an airplane engine apart and put it together again without a thought for the effects of grime.

The 85-year-old Duchesse e' Uzes claims to be the doyenne of motor car drivers in France, and possibly in the world. She obtained her license in 1898.

Glad to be able to work, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, famous contralto singer, is now appearing in vaudeville four times daily. She is 71 years old.

Girls of Assam do all the proposing, and, if the man accepts, the marriage takes place and the husband must live with his wife's people.

Mrs. Thomas Kaisses of San Francisco, Calif., has a pet pig for a playmate for her children.

Mrs. Anna Reumert, an Icelandic actress, has been decorated by King Gustaf of Sweden with the Literis et Artibus medal.

Of the sixty-seven young lawyers recently admitted to practice at the Maryland bar, two were women—Miss Bona R. Lockwood and Miss Irene M. Zaccaro.

The National Women's party of the United States is urging President-elect Roosevelt to establish cabinet and diplomatic posts for women.

Only four states in the union—Alabama, Florida, Iowa and West Virginia—have no law of any sort regulating the hours of work for women.

Unaware that she was a candidate, Miss Mildred Vanacek, aged 21, was recently elected justice of the peace of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. She is the county's first woman justice of the peace.

After being connected with the department of agriculture, in Washington, D. C., for the last twenty years, Mrs. Leonore B. Fuller has resigned to join the secretarial staff of her brother, Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Organized labor unions of the United States now number among their workers a total of 600,000 women.

Mlle. Odeta Piaus, the world's speed-typing champion, has again won the championship of the French Typing academy at Rouen, making the seventh successive time for her to capture the honors. She averaged a speed of ninety words a minute copying unknown text and 120 words a minute for sentence repeated over and over.

Mrs. Jesse Cran of Jamestown, N. D., saves $5 a year making laundry soap at home. There are nine members in the Cran household, and the family uses about 300 bars of soap.

A women's association in Tokio, Japan, conducts a school to prepare young native women for matrimony. The course of instruction includes cooking, sewing, housekeeping and "How to manage a husband."

Thousands of single women in England are now adopting children.

Mrs. Lily Sellers Rogers, aged 72, and mother of five children, of Athens, Ga., sings in grand opera. Her voice range runs from "low D" to "high C-sharp," and she sings with ease and clearness.

Mrs. Susie T. Moore of Tifton, who has long taken an interest in politics in Georgia, will be the first woman member of the state senate. Two women have been elected to the lower house of Georgia's general assembly.

For the first time in the history of Pawtuxet Valley, R. I., a woman umpired a full nine-inning baseball game between the Black Bottoms and Read's Pets. Mrs. Eva Madriar, of Anthony, has this distinction.

Princess Dayang, daughter of the sultan of Sulu, has asked the United States to return fourteen islands which, she says, belong to her country. They form part of a boundary established by treaty in 1930 between English-owned Borneo and the American insular possessions.

Some 10,000 women registered in the New York Y. W. C. A. last year for special gymnastics sports or swimming. They all went for a purpose—to keep themselves fit and to improve their health.

"Home wrecker" is the title given to Miss Bertha Dorste, aged 18, of St. Louis, Mo. She makes a living by bossing a crew on the job of demolishing old buildings. She has thirty laborers under her supervision, and she can handle a pick and shovel, too.

Beatrice and Juanita Wilson, 12 and 14 years old, respectively, of Fort Worth, Texas, are believed to be the world's youngest women steeplejacks. Both girls take active part in helping their father, George E. Wilson, steeplejack and fireman, as he works about various buildings.

Miss Marguerite Le Hand, private secretary to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York state, may receive a distinctive honor. If she goes to Washington as secretary for the new president, as it is believed she will, she will be the first woman ever to occupy this position.

A wedding in Turkey is a most expensive and elaborate affair, since it lasts for a week and all the inhabitants of the neighborhoods of the bride and bridegroom take an active part in the festivities.

Entertainment at Old Timers' Building, Saturday Afternoon, February 18, 1933

The forthcoming attraction on the afternoon of February 18, 1933, at the Old Timers' Building, of Father Bernard Hubbard, S. J., the young American priest who has spent so many years of his life in pursuit of scientific achievement in connection with plumbing the depths of the world's volcanoes, exploration of mountain fastnesses, etc., etc., should prove of unusual interest to the junior school children of Rock Springs and surrounding districts. It should be borne in mind that "The Glacier Priest," which sobriquet he bears by reason of his many daring feats and adventures, has recorded on motion picture film all of his travels and has taken over 60,000 feet of movies, some of which pictures are shown to supplement his talks.

This will be the final free entertainment for the school children for the winter season, tickets for which will be passed out at the various schools as in times past, and, it is to be hoped, a large turnout will greet him upon the occasion.

SINCE THE NEW RULES

"Hello! Is this the City Bridge Department?"

"Yes. What can we do for you?"

"How many points do you get for a little slam?"

Our Young Women

Stripes and Plaids

Winter woolens are going gay. Plaids and stripes and checks.

The craze for tweeds in suits and wool in dresses has inspired the fabric manufacturers to vary their monotones, and make life interesting with stripes for topcoats, checks for suits and plaids for everything.

Indications are at the moment that checks, stripes, plaids and herringbones will dominate the sports scene for some time to come, as people are learning to like the life of a good tweed, striped or checked in various tones of the same color.

Brown and beige checks are leading the field for loose swagger coats, for suits, for practically any sporting costume.

Striped patterns are having a bigger and bigger play in tweed topcoats. Usually it's a monotone stripe—varying shades of brown on beige, graduated tones of gray, and so on. But occasionally you come across some bold contrast, such as black and white and red, or green and yellow and brown, in either stripes or plaids.

Spring Outfits Tipped Off

First of all, as you must know by now, it's to be another "suit spring."

As if that weren't the characteristic of every spring.

But this spring will be more so, if possible.

Suits are going to be everywhere—and very nice ones, too, if we can take stock in the advance showings.

They will come in crepey woolens, fine etamines, matlasses, rabbit's hair mixtures and, most important of all, worsted twills.

Twills will be all over the place—smooth, mannish fabrics that tailor as if they were born for it, that wear forever and always look smart.

They're not stiff and heavy any more, but supple and lightweight, retaining their best features of old and adding a lot of grand new ones.

In grays and tans they'll be at the head of the fashion parade this spring, at their best in the simple classic tailored suit without fur.

But they're showing them in coats, too.

And even in the tailored coat dresses that were such a rage last fall.

Suits that do have fur trimming use it in a restrained, schoolgirlish fashion—just a little dutch collar of flat fur, or maybe a round standup band at the throat.

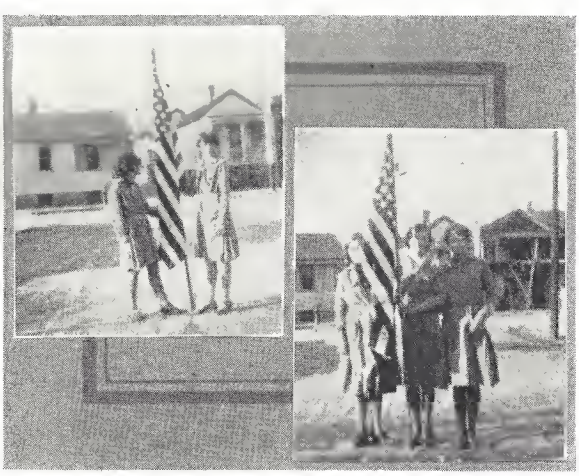
Girl Scouts Entertain With Play

Troop 4, Girl Scouts, "Indians", put on a very entertaining play entitled "The Athletic Hero", at the Baptist Church, Monday evening, following the Christmas holidays, which was quite largely attended. Among those in the cast were May Kelly, Laurice Black, Wilma Bell, Ruth Coles, Esther Coles, Fay Hinsley, Joy Moss, Helen Moss, Blanche Hardin, Ann Hawkes, etc. Merna Shedden is Troop Captain. In addition to the play, several musical numbers were rendered by the girls and the entire evening's show was pronounced a huge success and efforts will be under way later on looking to another playlet being offered.

Girl Scout Notes

The older girls of the Nyoda Troop No. 1 have been busy serving and selling cookies in order to buy their new flag, and procure cloth for Scout uniforms. Success attended their efforts and they have purchased the cloth for eight new uniforms and the entire troop of 25 registered girls is now uniformed.

The uniforms are troop property and as long as a girl is a registered Scout, and in good standing, she is entitled to wear a uniform. When a girl has been in scouting for three years, and has become a first-class Scout, the uniform is presented to her by the troop and the uniform becomes her personal property.



Upper, left to right: Florence Porenta, Elizabeth Chokie.

Lower, left to right: Dorothy Davis, Mary Chokie, Lily Sather.

The girls who have joined our troop and have become registered Scouts the past year are: Helen Pryinch, Annie Sulenta, Mary Rio, Eva Santich, Anna Titmus, and Loleta Overy.

The older girls of the Nyoda Troop No. 1 held their Christmas party on the evening of December 19th at the Community Hall. The second class Scouts had charge of the party, Mary Chokie and Mary Jelouchan serving the refreshments, and Susie Chokie and Lola Hatt planning the games. They had a tree borne down with presents and a Santa Claus.

On Friday evening, December 23, the girls sang at the Old Timers' Building at the Community Christmas tree program.

The Girls Scouts of the Bluebird Troop, No. 3, gave a Christmas play entitled "Mother Goose's Christmas Visit" at the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, December 20. The cast consisted of:

Mrs. Santa Claus.....Dorothy Soulsby
Santa Claus .....Maxine Williams
Mother Goose.....Kathryn Behring
Old Mother Hubbard.....Melve Soulsby
Shoe Woman.....Emma Anselmi
Boy Blue.....Phyllis Watson
Red Riding Hood.....Villeta Hudak
Bo Peep .....Margaret Anderson
Mistress Mary.....Twyla Dunn
Jack Horner.....Rosemary Mitchell
Miss Muffet.....Mary Ellen Lance
Tin Soldier.....Mary Fabiny

(Continued on following page)

Boy Scout Activities

The week of February 8th to 14th will be celebrated by the Boy Scouts of America as the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the movement. Since its incorporation, over five million boys have been Scouts. Special efforts are being outlined looking to the renewal of old Scouting ties as well as on Scouts who have broken their connection with the organization, getting them to reaffirm their interest and participate in activities incident thereto.

In the January issue, mention was made of the Boy Scout Seventh Biennial International Conference to be held at Godolo, Hungary, during the Fourth World Jamboree, the dates now having been definitely determined for August 7th and 8th next. The 3rd has been set aside for the Gilwell Reunion, the 5th for Conference of Scouters connected with Y. M. C. A. work. A suggestion has been made that for August 4th, those who have been Scouts for at least a twenty-years period should meet, while those who have been Life Savers should congregate on August 6th. The official opening ceremonies will take place August 2nd instead of August 4th as heretofore promulgated.

Boy Scout Court of Honor

THE December Court of Honor of the Sweetwater District was held at the No. 4 Community Hall, sponsored by Troop No. 170. This was probably the best Court of Honor that has ever been held in this District.

A very fine program was presented by Troop No. 170, and after the awarding of the badges, a tasty lunch was served by the mothers of the Scouts.

The following badges were awarded:

SECOND CLASS

Francis Trujillo, Troop No. 167.

FIRST CLASS

Donald Anderson, William McMillan, Matthew Wilde, Archie Armstrong, and Kenneth Blackledge, all of Troop No. 170.

MERIT BADGES

Harold Buffo, Troop No. 165—Farm Layout, Music. Public Health and Wood Carving; Hale Law, Troop No. 165—Farm Layout; Mike Legerski, Troop No. 165—Pathfinding; Murdock McLean, Troop No. 165—Painting; Kendall Minnick, Troop No. 169—Art; Donald Anderson, Troop No. 170—Handicraft; Lester Hickman, Peter Samuels, Jack Hickman, John Andrews, Harry Edwards, Nat Stuart, Jack Edwards, William Kisch, Donald McIntosh and J. R. Parr, all of Troop No. 167, received merit badges in Bookbinding, Firemanship and Leathercraft.

EAGLE SCOUT BADGE

Scout Kendall Minnick, of Troop No. 169, was awarded an Eagle Scout badge. This is the highest rank in Scouting. He is probably the fifteenth Scout in the Sweetwater District to achieve this rank. He is entitled to a great deal of credit for his fine success in Scouting. He is a real credit to the Boy Scouts of America.

MOTHERS RECEIVE BADGES

The mothers of Troop No. 167 were awarded miniature Second Class badges to wear in honor of their boys, all of whom are Second Class Scouts. These badges were awarded in recognition of the fine support that the mothers have given this troop that has made such wonderful progress during its short time in Scouting.

JANUARY COURT OF HONOR, JANUARY 28

The Court of Honor for January was held at the L. D. S. Church Amusement Hall Saturday evening, January 28, under the auspices of Troop No. 167, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. The program was under the direction of Charles Jones, Scoutmaster of Troop No. 167. Detailed report will undoubtedly be included in March Magazine.

Our Little Folks

The Little Girl and the Chickens

"I was looking down, yesterday," said the moon, "on a small court-yard, sheltered on all sides by houses. There I saw a clucking hen with eleven chickens running about the yard, and a pretty little girl springing and jumping after them. The hen clucked, and spread her wings in terror over her little brood. Then the child's father came out and scolded her, and I glided away, and thought no more of the matter. But this evening, only a few minutes ago, I looked again into the court-yard. Everything was quiet. But presently the little girl came out again, stepped lightly across to the hen-house, pushed back the bolt, and slipped in among the hens and chickens. They cried out loudly, and came fluttering down from their perches, as the little one ran after them, I saw it all plainly through a hole in the wall. I was angry with the naughty child, and felt quite glad when her father came and scolded her more severely than he did yesterday, and he held her fast by the arm; she hung down her head, and her blue eyes were full of large tears. 'What are you doing here?' he asked.

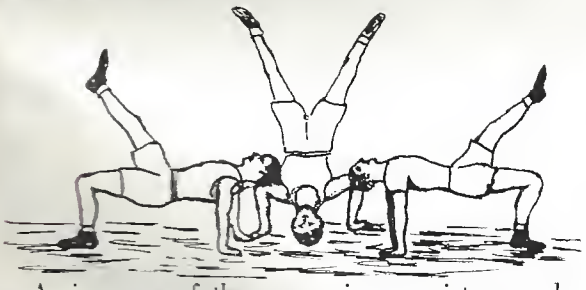
"She wept, and said, 'I wanted to kiss the hen, and beg her pardon for frightening her yesterday, but I did not like to tell you so.' Then the father kissed the innocent child's forehead, and I kissed her on the mouth and eyes."

—*Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.*

Can You Do This?
Double Crab and Head Stand

For those looking for novel ideas in display work, such as tableaux and pyramids, this is quite an interesting grouping.

Two boys take up "crab" positions opposite one another with their feet outwards, leaving room in the middle for a third to show the "head stand."



As in many of these groupings, variety may be introduced by modifications in the positions of the arms, legs, and even heads.

In this case the heads and one leg each of the two outer boys have been raised and the legs of the middle boy parted. This may be done with striking effect at a signal after first taking up the original positions.

Simple Tricks for Juveniles

Two easy tricks, which every amateur magician can perform, consist of lifting a plate with a raw potato and making a magic pendulum.

To perform the first trick the conjurer uses a small plate and half of a raw potato. He hollows out a small piece from the center of the cut side of the vegetable. Then he presses the potato, cut side down, firmly on the plate, moving the former about until it grips the surface by suction. Now he can easily lift the plate with the potato.

The pendulum trick is performed with a plain band finger ring tied to a long hair which is held between the thumb and forefinger and suspended over a glass half full of water. The ring is lowered into the glass until it is just above the water.

If the conjurer can hold the suspended ring perfectly still it will soon begin to sway from side to side. The steady beat of the magicians' pulse is sufficient to cause the suspended ring to swing like a pendulum.

Girl Scout Notes

(Continued from preceding page)

Jack and Jill.....Doris Hughes and Josephine Sandoval
Wee Willie Winkle.....Agnes Fabiny
Children who lived in the Shoe...June Wilde
Doris Hansen

Mrs. A. J. Hamilton presided at the piano. Doris Hansen sang "Santa Was Good To Me."

Girl Scouts from Troop No. One assisted by singing carols and giving the Girl Scout Flag ceremony.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. William McMillen is ill and confined to her home on Pilot Butte Avenue.

John Willson, a student at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, has returned to that institution after having spent the holidays here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Willson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McCarty and daughter, Carol, have returned from a visit with relatives in Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts are the proud parents of a baby son born December 21, 1932.

Mrs. George Parr entertained the members of the "Quilt Club" on Tuesday, December 27.

Miss Virginia McMahon has recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and has returned to the Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, where she is a student.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kerrigan have returned to their home in Cheyenne after having visited here with their daughter, Mrs. E. A. Prieshoff.

Billy, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Ann Copyak, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Copyak.

Mrs. Andrew Bone is confined to her home with illness.

Miss Jennie Toucher has returned to school at Boulder, Colorado, after having visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iredale have returned from a visit with relatives in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCurtain are the proud parents of a baby son born on Thursday, December 29, 1932.

Mrs. A. V. Ramsay is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill, of the Barracks, entertained at a dinner in honor of Miss Margaret Fryer, of Santa Barbara, California, who is visiting here.

Mrs. Huber, of Scandia, Kansas, is visiting here with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Young.

Arthur Cook is confined to his home with an attack of pneumonia.

Reliance

Miss Billie Lawrence left for Chicago Tuesday, January 3rd, where she will attend school.

Mrs. James Sellers has been quite ill at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Takis and family are now making their home in Rock Springs after having lived here for a number of years.

Three new babies have arrived in our vicinity. They are a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hamblin, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. William McPhie, Jr., and a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mitchelson.

Miss Anna Marie Murphy, former teacher of Reliance High School, is now making her home in Denver. We were all very sorry to have Miss Murphy leave us.

Mrs. George Rodda of Rock Springs is convalescing at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Zeiher, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grosso of Rock Springs visited the James Sterling home recently.

Mrs. George Pryde and daughters visited at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

The community extends its sympathy to Mrs. Jane Robertson in the death of her mother, Mrs. Durenda Dexter, which occurred in Evanston, Wyo., January 6. Mrs. Robertson was with her mother when she passed away, having gone to Evanston upon receiving word of her illness. James and William Sellers, Mrs. Frank Zelenka and Mrs. Thomas Hall attended the funeral, which was held on Saturday, January 7.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker of Superior visited at the home of their daughters, Mrs. William McPhie and Mrs. Ferrel Wilde recently.

Miss Leah James of Rock Springs has visited in Reliance several times during the month.

Mary-Jo Fearn, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearn celebrated her third birthday January 9th with a party. Many small friends attended, playing games, and refreshments were served by Mrs. Fearn. Mary-Jo received many lovely gifts.

The General Safety Meeting was held on the evening of January 6. After a very interesting talk on Safety by Mr. Murray, a motion picture was shown, which pleased every one, at the conclusion of which the floor was cleared for a dance.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Green, of Pocatello, are the parents of a baby girl, born Friday morning, December 2, 1932. Mr. Green was formerly Superintendent of Schools in Superior.

Naomi Hartwig, of Parma, Idaho, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Abe Gantz entertained a dozen friends at a turkey dinner at her home Saturday evening, December 10. After the delicious dinner the guests enjoyed bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dean won the prizes.

The teachers at the teacherage entertained the members of the School Board and their wives Saturday evening, December 10. William McIntosh and Miss Briggs scored high and Mrs. Kenney and Mr. Thomas second at bridge.

Lorraine Dozah entertained several of her small friends at a birthday party at her home Saturday, December 10. Games were played and delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Dozah.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lavery and family are visiting at the home of Mrs. Lavery's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Menghini.

Thursday afternoon, December 22, Mrs. W. H. Richardson entertained her bridge club at the Club House. A delicious lunch was served. Prizes were won by Mrs. C. G. Scott, first; Mrs. A. B. Gantz, second; Mrs. George A. Brown, consolation and Mrs. M. A. Hansen, guest.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Heminover spent the Christmas holidays at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Genetti and family, of Ogden, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Mousolite enjoyed a holiday visit from her sister and brother from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Girard spent the Christmas holidays visiting relatives in Pocatello, Idaho.

Miss Myrle Beard returned to Sheridan after a pleasant visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Steve Dugas.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Outsen were guests during the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kenney.

G. V. Olsen motored to Salt Lake City, Sunday, January 1, for a short visit. He was accompanied by P. A. Young.

Winton

The S. F. MacDougall family spent the holidays visiting relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Tom Seivert, Tony Rudelich and Harold Clark motored to Thermopolis, where Mr. Seivert has relatives, and saw enroute a basketball game between Wyoming University and Montana State at Casper.

Miss Edith Robinson and George Herd, Jr., left Winton for Salt Lake City, Utah. George will receive treatment for his eyes from a specialist.

Mrs. Thomas Delgado has returned from Denver with her little son, who underwent an operation there, he is much improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann and family visited at the Sharrer home in Hanna recently.

The Bobby Burns celebration held during the month was a big success.

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"NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF FLOWERS"
Our Floral Work Is Unexcelled. One Price to All.

Mrs. Catherine Warinner entertained the Altar Society at her home recently; following a short business meeting five hundred was played, prizes were won by Mrs. Pete Uram and Mrs. Ray Dodds. Following the cards a dainty lunch was served.

Mrs. Robert Jolly was called to Texas on account of the death of her brother-in-law.

The Bridge Tournament which was planned to be played during this month has been postponed on account of the sponsor being called out of town.

The Dr. Oliver Chambers family were dinner guests at the Krueger home during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Jones and Mrs. Bella Jones were visitors at the home of LeRoy McTee.

Hanna

Some of the young people who spent their Christmas vacations here at their homes are Misses Alma White of Lusk, Anna Annala of Cody, Dorothy Milliken, Pass Creek; Muriel Crawford, Winton; Rose Harrison, Leo; Edna Klaseen, Medicine Bow; Mary Ellen Wrigbt, Como, and Mr. William Clegg of Aberdeen, Idaho, these are all employed as teachers. Young people attending school who spent their vacations here are Misses Dorothy Benedict, Marie Grooman, Ella Nurmi, Phyllis Chadwick, Ina Lepponen, and Carlyle Pomeroy and Swante and Wilbo Aho, wbo are attending the University, Kenneth Briggs, Des Moines, Iowa, and Dan Clegg, Pocatello, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe and daughter, Winton, visited here with Mrs. Lowe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Leese returned from a tbree months' visit in England.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann and daughters of Winton visited here during Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Burford and daughters of Ogallala, Nebraska, visited here for a few weeks.

Miss Anna Meekin and Thomas Rimmer were married in Denver on December 23.

Mrs. Gene Corrigan and son, Los Angeles, are visiting here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Clark are announcing the arrival of a grand-daughter born to their daughter. Mrs. John J. Docon of Salt Lake City, on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Rachel Smith is confined to her home with illness.

Miss Hilda Maki is visiting her sister Mrs. Costello in Los Angeles.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gaskel on Christmas Day.

The Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters held joint installation of officers at the lodge hall on Friday, January 6. After the installation all enjoyed a delightful lunch followed by dancing.

Mrs. Harry Bailey of Greeley visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Vic. Cundy and son, Rock Springs, stopped off on their way from Cheyenne to visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mellor.

The Junior class of the High School will present their play "The Gypsy Trail" at the theatre on Saturday, January 14th.

The Office Broom

Our eminent Architect, James L. Libby, was recently "watched" and "dined" by the Ladies of the new South Side Catholic Church by reason of valuable services rendered in connection with the supervision of construction. It was a wrist watch, we are told.

These be restless nights for Clerks in the Stores and Accounting Departments. Much extra time on annual inventories.

After our extremely cold spell all through December, many golfers braved it January 7th and played the great old game, the first of the 1933 season. Snow partially covered some of the high spots but that mattered not.

Charley Dean, Store Manager at Superior, had a long siege at home where the "flu" incapacitated him from attending to his duties. He returned to work too soon and was forced to return to bed for a few days longer.

Tom Foster, Mine Superintendent, Winton, was also "between the blankets" for several days, due to "flu".

Mary Grivna, sister of Joan in the Rock Springs Store, injured her back recently and has since been placed in a cast.

The thanks of the Company are extended to George Black, Jr., and Mike Murinko, Jr., for prompt response and action at the fire on No. 4 Tipple during the holidays, the flames having been extinguished by them prior to arrival of the Fire Department truck.

Fred McCurtain, of the Rock Springs Store, passed the perfectos recently on the occasion of the arrival of a 9-pound boy.

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Many people are asking for delivered prices and here they are. Call on us and you will be surprised at all the equipment on the cars this year at no extra charge.

Plymouth 4-door Sedan .....$ 735.00
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Wood or wire wheels optional.
Call for prices on 6 wheel equipment, etc.

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SAY YES!
IT PAYS . . .
Drain, Fill, *then*
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We will give you more bread value this year.

We have made changes in our line which gives you the best values offered by any bakery.

We have made a line of cakes, pies, and jelly rolls to retail for 10 cents. This is a wonderful value that every family will appreciate.

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Pure Lard—Crisco—
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are used in our bread.

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White and Whole Wheat
2 loaves 15 cents

FRENCH BREAD
A fine loaf made from hard wheat flour at a new low price
10 cents loaf

TWIN BREAD
for toasting and sandwiches, made from Occident Flour
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PULLMAN BREAD
the big sandwich loaf that is so popular
12 cents

PIES—CAKES
10 cents
We have increased production to provide plenty each day.

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